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6209

1918

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SEEDS PLANTS NURSERY STOCK



We believe in **QUALITY** and use every endeavor to keep our goods up to the highest possible standard. We **KNOW** that the values offered in this book are as good as can be obtained.

WALTER BIRCH, President.

HARRIS SEED, CO.
INCORPORATED
SIXTH & E STS., SAN DIEGO

1918

HARRIS SEED COMPANY

Petaluma Incubators & Brooders

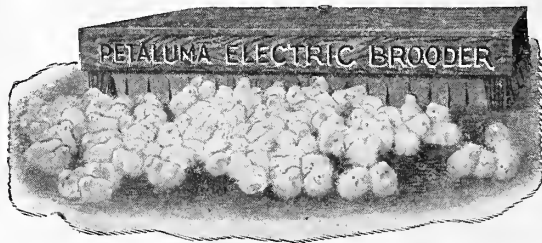
Electric, Hot Air and Hot Water.
They are all good but the Electric is a World Beater, being a marvel of accuracy by self-regulation. Can be attached to any electric wire of the ordinary voltage for house lighting purposes. When once properly started it is absolutely self regulating and gives no further trouble, and the cost of running is ridiculously small.

The Petaluma Hot Air Machine is the most economical Incubator on the market, using less oil than any other, is also self regulating.



PRICE LIST INCUBATORS, ELECTRIC AND HOT AIR

Sixty-three Egg	\$12.50
One Hundred and Twenty-six Egg.....	22.00
Two Hundred and Fifty-two Egg.....	30.00
Five Hundred and Four Egg.....	50.00



Brooders, Indoor and Out-of-Doors, ranging from 100 to 250 Chicks,
Prices, \$6.00 to \$18.00.

The "Boss" Tree Protector

Made of Yucca, it is a perfect protection against rabbits, borers, grass-hoppers, etc. Not affected by sun or rain. Ready for immediate use. Is quicker to put on than any other protector. Open grained, allowing free air circulation. Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

PRICE LIST

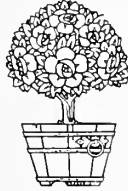
14 inches long, 7 inches wide.....	\$1.50 per 100
16 inches long, 7 inches wide.....	1.60 per 100
18 inches long, 7 inches wide.....	1.70 per 100
24 inches long, 7 inches wide.....	1.80 per 100
30 inches long, 7 inches wide.....	2.25 per 100

The Harris Seed Company

WALTER BIRCH, President

909 Sixth Street, between Broadway and E St.
Sales Yard, Twelfth and Broadway

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA



We are **At War** and our Government is urging us to increase the Food Supply in every way possible, so as to be able to feed both ourselves and our Allies. The Food Supply will be undoubtedly as big a factor in winning the war as any other one thing. We can all do "our bit" in many ways, even if we do not fight ourselves, and one of the ways that will really count is by raising a garden to supply as far as possible our own needs, so that what we would otherwise use ourselves may be conserved for the use of others. There is nothing more wholesome or palatable than vegetables, and by eating more of them and less meat, we will benefit ourselves and help the cause of "Freedom for All, Forever."

A WORD ABOUT GOOD SEEDS

The foundation for a **good crop** is laid by the planting of **good seed**, without which the time and labor of the planter is lost. Growers should remember this when ordering seeds and bear in mind that the difference in cost between good seed and that which is not so good, is trifling, when compared with the results obtained.

By continually testing our seeds, and buying from the most reliable growers in this country and Europe, we can confidently recommend them to be as good as can be obtained anywhere.

NON-WARRANTY

Our stock is grown by experienced men, and care is taken to have everything true to name, but we wish it distinctly understood that we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality productiveness or any other manner, of any seeds, plants, or bulbs we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they must be returned and the money for them will be refunded.

Press of ELITE PRINTING COMPANY, 945 Seventh St., San Diego, California

VARIETY	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept ^r ber	October	Nov ^r ber	Decem ^r
Artichoke, Globe		S	S	S								
Asparagus—Seed		S	S	S								
Asparagus—Roots	P	P	P								P	P
Beet, Table Varieties	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Beans, Broad or English	S	S	S						S	S	S	S
Beans, Dwarf or Bush		S	S	S	S	S	S					
Beans, Pole		S	S	S	S							
Broccoli	S	S					S	S	S	S	S	S
Brussels Sprouts	S	S					S	S	S	S	S	S
Cabbage, Early—Seeds	S	S	S					S	P	P	P	P
Cabbage, Early—Plants		P	P	P								
Cabbage, Late—Seeds			S	S	S	S						
Cabbage, Late—Plants					P	P	P					
Carrot	S	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S
Cauliflower—Seeds	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	S
Cauliflower—Plants		P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	
Chervil		S	S	S	S							
Chives	P	P	P	P	S				P	P	P	P
Collards		S	S	S								
Chicory		S	S	S								
Corn, Sweet			S	S	S	S						
Corn Salad	S	S	S	S				S	S	S		
Cress	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Cucumber			S	S	S	S						
Dandelion		S	S	S	S				S	S		
Egg Plant—Seeds			S	S	S	S						
Egg Plant—Plants				P	P	P	P					
Endive	S	S	S	S				S	S	S	S	S
Garlic—Sets	P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P
Horseradish—Sets	P	P	P	P								
Kale	S	S	S				S	S	S	S	S	S
Kohl Rabi	S	S	S					S	S	S		
Leek	S	S	S	S				S	S	S	S	S
Lettuce	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Melons, Musk and Water			S	S	S	S						
Mustard	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Okra			S	S	S	S						
Onion—Seeds		S	S	S	S			S	S		S	
Onion—Sets	P	P	P	P						P	P	P
Parsley	S	S	S	S				S	S	S	S	S
Parsnip	S	S	S	S				S	S	S	S	S
Peas	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Pepper—Seeds			S	S	S	S						
Pepper—Plants			P	P	P	P	P					
Potato—Sets		P	P		P	P	P	P				
Potato, Sweet—Plants				P	P	P						
Pumpkin			S	S	S	S						
Radish	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Rhubarb—Seeds		S	S	S								
Rhubarb—Roots	P	P	P								P	P
Salsify		S	S	S	S							
Spinach	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Tobacco		S	S	S								
Tomato—Seeds	S	S	S	S	S							
Tomato—Plants			P	P	P	P						
Turnip		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
Turnip, Swede or Ruta Baga		S	S	S	S	S	S					
Herbs			S	S	S				S			
AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.												
Beet, Sugar		S	S	S	S					S	S	
Beet, Mangel Wurzel, for stock		S	S	S	S					S	S	
Clover, Scarlet Italian								S	S	S	S	
Clover, Other sorts		S	S	S				S	S	S		
Grass, Bermuda			S	S	S	S						
Grass, Other sorts	S	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S
Millet, German		S	S	S	S	S	S					
Sorghum or Sugar Cane			S	S	S	S	S					

Useful Hints for Farmer and Planter

SOWING TABLE FOR THE GARDEN

Seed required to produce a given number of plants, or to sow a given quantity of ground

Artichoke	1 oz. to 500 plants
Asparagus .1 oz. to 60 feet of drill, 500 plants	
Beans, Dwarf	1 lb. to 50 ft. of drill
Beans, Tall	1 lb. to 75 hills
Beet	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Broccoli	1 oz. to 2000 plants
Brussels Sprouts	1 oz. to 2000 plants
Cabbage	1 oz. to 2000 plants
Carrot	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill
Cauliflower	1 oz. to 2000 plants
Celery	1 oz. to 5000 plants
Chicory	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Corn	1 lb. to 150 hills
Cress	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Cucumber	1 oz. to 100 hills
Egg Plant	1 oz. to 2000 plants
Endive	1 oz. to 3000 plants
Kale	1 oz. to 2000 plants
Kohl Rabi	1 oz. to 2000 plants
Leek	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Lettuce	1 oz. to 5000 plants

Melon, Water	1 oz. to 30 hills
Melon, Musk	1 oz. to 100 hills
Okra	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Onion Seed	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Onion, Top Sets	1 lb. to 60 ft. of row
Onion, Bottom Sets	1 lb. to 75 ft. of row
Parsnip	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Parsley	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Peas	1 lb. to 50 ft. of drill
Pepper	1 oz. to 1000 plants
Pumpkin	1 oz. to 25 hills
Radish	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Salsify	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Sage	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Spinach	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Squash, Early	1 oz. to 50 hills
Squash, Winter	1 oz. to 15 hills
Tomato	1 oz. to 3000 plants
Tobacco	1 oz. to 10,000 plants
Turnip, Early	1 oz. to 75 ft. of drill
Turnips, Rutabaga	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO AN ACRE

Set at a regular distance apart

Distance Apart.	No. of Plants.	Distance Apart.	No. of Plants.	Distance Apart.	No. of Plants.
3 inches by 4 inches.....	522,720	4½ feet by 4½ feet....	2,150	14 feet by 14 feet.....	222
4 inches by 4 inches.....	392,040	5 feet by 1 foot.....	8,712	15 feet by 15 feet.....	193
6 inches by 6 inches.....	174,240	5 feet by 2 feet.....	4,356	16 feet by 16 feet.....	170
1 foot by 1 foot.....	43,560	5 feet by 3 feet.....	2,904	16½ feet by 16½ feet..	160
1½ feet by 1½ feet.....	19,360	5 feet by 4 feet.....	2,178	17 feet by 17 feet.....	150
2 feet by 1 foot.....	21,780	5½ feet by 5 feet.....	1,742	18 feet by 18 feet.....	134
2 feet by 2 feet.....	10,890	5½ feet by 5½ feet....	1,440	19 feet by 19 feet.....	120
2½ feet by 2½ feet.....	6,960	6 feet by 6 feet.....	1,200	20 feet by 20 feet.....	108
3 feet by 1 foot.....	14,520	6½ feet by 6½ feet....	1,031	25 feet by 25 feet.....	69
3 feet by 2 feet.....	7,260	7 feet by 7 feet.....	888	30 feet by 30 feet.....	48
3 feet by 3 feet.....	4,840	8 feet by 8 feet.....	680	33 feet by 33 feet.....	40
3½ feet by 3½ feet.....	3,555	9 feet by 9 feet.....	537	40 feet by 40 feet.....	10
4 feet by 1 foot.....	10,890	10 feet by 10 feet.....	435	50 feet by 50 feet.....	17
4 feet by 2 feet.....	5,445	11 feet by 11 feet.....	363	60 feet by 60 feet.....	12
4 feet by 3 feet.....	3,630	12 feet by 12 feet.....	302	66 feet by 66 feet.....	10
4 feet by 4 feet.....	2,722	13 feet by 13 feet.....	257		

SEED REQUIRED TO SOW AN ACRE OF GROUND

Lbs. to the Acre.	Lbs. to the Acre.
Alfalfa	25
Barley—broadcast	100
Beans, Dwarf or Bush—hills.....	40
Beans, Dwarf or Bush—drills.....	80
Beans, Tall or Pole—hills.....	25
Beet, Garden	6
Beet, Sugar	6
Beet, Mangel Wurzel	6
Broom Corn—drills	12
Buckwheat—broadcast	45
Cabbage—in beds to cover an acre after transplanting	¼ to ½
Carrot—drills	3
Clover, Red, alone—broadcast.....	15
Clover, White, alone—broadcast.....	10
Clover, Alsike—broadcast	10
Corn, Sweet or Field—hills.....	15
Corn, to cut green for fodder—drills or broadcast	125
Cucumber—hills	1 to 2
Flax (when wanted for seed).....	30
Flax (when wanted for fibre).....	50
Grass, Bermuda	10
Grass, Crested Dogstail	25
Grass, Kentucky Blue (for pasture).....	50
Grass, Kentucky Blue (for lawn).....	150
Grass, Orchard	40
Grass, Perennial or Australian Rye (for meadow)	40
Grass, Perennial or Australian Rye (for lawn)	75
Grass, Italian Rye	30
Grass, Red Top	30
Grass, Timothy	20
Grass, Hungarian	25
Millet	25
Hemp—broadcast	40 to 50
Melon, Water—hills	2 to 3
Melon, Musk—hills	2
Oats—broadcast	80
Onions, for Dry Bulbs—drills.....	4
Onions, for Bottom Sets	30
Parsnip—drills	5
Peas—drills	50 to 80
Peas—broadcast	150
Potatoes—hills	500 to 600
Pumpkin—hills	3
Radish—drills	12
Rye—broadcast	100
Spinach—drills	12
Squash, Bush Varieties—hills.....	4
Squash, Running Varieties—hills.....	3
Tomato—in beds to transplant.....	¼
Turnip and Rutabaga—drills.....	2
Turnip and Rutabaga—broadcast.....	3 to 4
Vetches—broadcast	100
Wheat—broadcast	100
Wheat—drills	75

You can help win the war---Save; Don't Waste

Vegetable Garden Calendar

JANUARY

Prepare your hotbed and plant Tomato, Egg Plant, Pepper, Sweet Potato, etc. Top dress all beds not yet spaded with a good dressing of stable manure or pulverized Sheep manure. Plant Lettuce, Radish, Beets, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Kale, Endive and Celery. Also Cucumbers for early market should be planted in frames, of course protected by cloth covering and hot-bed heat.

FEBRUARY

Plant Lettuce, Radish, Peas, Cabbage, Turnips, Carrot, Beet, Spinach, Swiss Chard, also Potatoes in favored places. Put out more Sweet Potatoes (they should of course be covered in hotbeds during the cold weather). Plant Earliana Tomatoes, or any other early variety, and keep protected during bad weather. Give all the sunshine possible so they will make a strong growth.

MARCH

This is the big month of the year for planting as almost everything in the list may be planted this month. All vegetables should now be planted for early crops. Transplant your Tomatoes to the field if large enough, also Sweet Potatoes, Cabbage and early Peppers—the latter should be watched carefully against frost. Plant a few early Squash and cover at night. Also a little Golden Bantam Corn. Plant Celery.

APRIL

Set out your Sweet Potato plants, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Peppers, etc., watering a little if weather is hot and dry. Make your early planting of Beans this month. Sow Celery, Tomatoes, Peppers and Egg Plant. Also plant Cucumbers.

MAY

Plant liberally of Beans and Corn, Tomatoes for general crop. Cucumbers, Squash, field Pumpkins, field Corn, Melons, etc.

N. B.—The foregoing list is only a general suggestion as to the proper time to plant the various seeds and should not be adhered to absolutely. Conditions differ so greatly in different localities in San Diego County that it would be impossible to make a list that would be equally applicable to all localities. It should be borne in mind that most unexpected results are sometimes obtained by planting at what would be considered the wrong time of the year.

JUNE

Hill up all growing crops and stick Pole Beans. During the summer months constant cultivation should be the rule. Keep a fine dust mulch as it helps to retain the moisture in the soil. Plant Casabas, and a succession of vegetables planted last month.

JULY

Cultivate well between rows. Sow seed for succession as recommended for May and June, also Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale, etc., for fall.

AUGUST

Plant second crop of potatoes. Sow Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Spinach for main crops and others for succession. This is the time to plant Bermuda Onion seeds for harvesting in January, February and March. Plant Peas for the holidays.

SEPTEMBER

Plant liberally of Lettuce and for this season we recommend Los Angeles Market, Onions, Radish, Turnips, Beets, Carrots, Swiss Chard, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Earliana Tomatoes for winter crop, Spinach. Plant largely of Stratagem and Yorkshire Hero Peas. These will be ready about the holidays. Early Long Yellow Six Weeks and Ventura Wonder Wax Beans will also bear before frost.

OCTOBER

Transplant Tomatoes, Cabbage, Cauliflower, etc., to field, Celery will need hilling. Sow Cabbage, Cauliflower, Beets, Carrots, Onions, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Radish and Turnips, Lettuce, etc. Parsnips, Sal-sify, and in fact all of the root crops should be put in this month.

NOVEMBER

Plant Onions, Radish, Turnips, Beets, Swiss Chard, Cabbage, Cauliflower, etc.

DECEMBER

Plant Peas, Carrots, Turnips, Radish, Beets, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Onions, Lettuce, Leek, Rhubarb, Kale, Collards, Cabbage, etc.

Be Patriotic—Produce (and Don't Waste) Food

Vegetable Seed Department

ARTICHOKES

Artichokes are cultivated for the edible bud, which resembles a giant thistle. The plants want a very rich soil and plenty of moisture. Plant in boxes in January and the young plants transplant in March or April. Strong plants in pots 25c and up.

Large Green Globe. The most popular variety. Buds large, globular, deep green, with tinge of purple at base. Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c.

Jerusalem or Tuberousrooted Artichoke. Entirely distinct, and grown exclusively for their large potato-like roots, which are valuable for feeding hogs, the yield often exceeding two tons per acre. The tubers are also edible, and are delicious when well cooked. Write for prices.

ASPARAGUS

Culture for Home Garden. In January plant roots two or three years old eighteen inches apart in the rows; rows four feet apart.

Sow in March, and transplant the following January. In fifteen months it will be ready to ship.

To prevent rust spray freely with powdered sulphur.

Conover's Colossal. Of large size, tender and of excellent quality.

Palmetto. This is the standard variety grown for general garden purposes, especially for shipping. Shoots are light green and tinted slightly with pink. Pkt. 5c oz. 10c.

BEANS

Prices quoted do not include postage. Be sure and include postage in your remittance.

Beans require a light, friable soil with plenty of moisture, and are sensitive to frost. The pole varieties bear heavier crops, but require poles or trellis to run on.

Bush, Wax Pod

Davis White Kidney Wax. Sometimes called **Ventura Wonder Wax.** A great variety for the market grower. Very early and hardy, straight, long, yellow, flat pods, white seed. A great yielder. Good also for white bean to shell. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, 10 lbs. \$3.00.

Golden Wax. One of the most popular in cultivation; pods are long, flat and golden yellow; seed white, mottled with two shades of purplish red. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, 10 lbs. \$3.00.

Prolife German Wax, Black Seeded. Vines medium sized, very vigorous and hardy. Pods medium length, borne well up from the ground, curved, cylindrical, fleshy and of a clear, creamy white color. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, 10 lbs. \$3.00.

Bush, Green Pod

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. Of robust growth, producing beautiful, long,



Stringless Green Pod Bean

straight, round-podded snaps, which are absolutely stringless. By reason of its unusual hardness, extreme earliness, and wonderful productiveness, this is one of the most popular of the green-podded snaps, either for market or family use. Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Canadian Wonder. Flat pod; of good flavor; not stringless, but tender. A great favorite with gardeners for winter or late fall planting. Very luxuriant and continuous bearer. Pkt. 10c, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

English or Broad Windsor. The celebrated Broad bean of England. A rich bean of marked flavor; used green, shelled like the Lima; grows on a straight, stiff stalk about 2 feet high. Pkt. 10c, lb. 20c.

Extra Early Refugee. A very early variety; medium length pods; fleshy; round, seeds pink, marbled with red. Pkt. 10c, lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Early Mohawk. A splendid variety; hardy and very early. Should be given trial culture. Oval pods. Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 10 lbs. \$2.75.

Long Yellow, Six Weeks. A strong rapid grower and matures quickly. Flat pod; very desirable for early forcing. Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Climbing or Pole, Green Podded

Improved Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead. The most popular of all pole beans, especially in this section. Vines are vigorous in growth, the pods are immense, often obtaining a length of nine or ten inches, and borne in large clusters. Bright

green, very solid, meaty, tender, and stringless when young, assuming a saddleback shape with age, being broader in width than depth, and becoming somewhat irregular and spongy as the beans ripen. Dried beans are long, oval and dun color. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, 10 lbs. \$3.00.

White Seeded Kentucky Wonder. An early prolific sort. The pods are long, tender, and absolutely stringless, and of fine flavor. The beans themselves when dry are excellent for baking. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Lima Beans

BUSH

Lima beans are a nourishing and delicious bean, either when used as a green shelled bean or when mature and dry, and are especially adapted to Southern California, where they are grown in their greatest perfection.

Fordhook Bush Lima

In order to get the best results, plant one foot apart in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Although this bean has been offered for several years, it is comparatively a new variety. It is an improvement over the well known bush lima because it is more prolific. It is a strong grower, more resistant to blight, and is more profitable to grow for the market because the pods remain green. This is a great advantage to the peddler, retailer and shipper. It has received universal praise. We recommend it to our customers for both home and market gardens—for the home garden because of its excellent flavor and productiveness; for the market gardener because it is demanded by the shipper. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, 10 lbs. \$3.00.

Improved Bush Lima

This bean differs from the old bush variety in being ten days earlier. Will yield one-fourth more tonnage per acre. The pods contain four to five beans that are larger and thicker than the old bush lima. Where the Improved Bush Lima is known the old bush variety is no longer in demand. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, 10 lbs. \$3.00.

Monstrous Bush Lima

A typical product of the climate and soil of Southern California. It is the largest bean in existence, and the best, having a flavor exactly like the little wild chesnut of the east. No home gardener will be without this bean after having once grown and tasted it.

This is surely the bean for the south. Plant six feet apart in rows eight feet apart, allowing only one stalk to grow in a hill. The vines completely cover the ground, although planted eight feet apart. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, 10 lbs. \$3.50.

Pole Lima

King of the Garden. One of the best and most popular main crop varieties. It is medium early and has very long pods, $5\frac{1}{2}$

to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, which are well filled with four or five good-sized beans. The pods are very straight and handsome, and the fine, hardy vines bear abundantly. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, 10 lbs. \$2.75.

Dry Beans

Tepary Bean. A new Southwestern legume. A small white bean excelling the well known Navy for drying purposes. A much heavier yielder than any other dry bean and stands protracted seasons of drought as well as extremes of heat without injury. Will bloom and set during any month from May to November. Yields from 1000 to 1500 lbs. per acre, requiring from 90 to 100 days from time of planting till ready for harvest. When used in rotation with grain and forage crops will maintain the nitrogen and humus content of the soil, and at the same time make a sure and profitable money return. Write for prices.

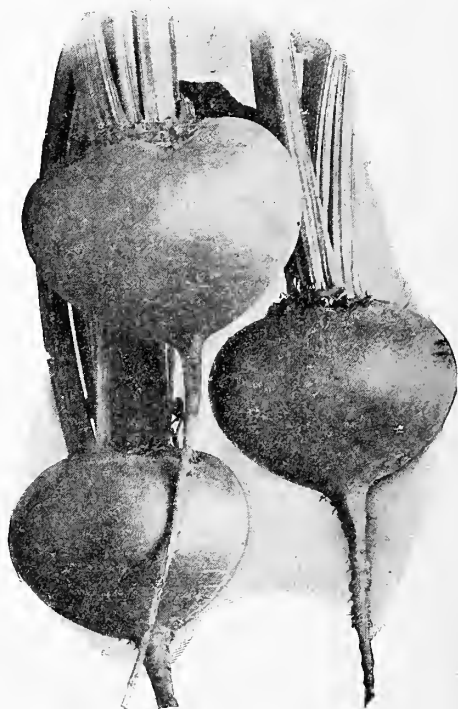
Mexican Pink Bean. One of the most successfully grown varieties. It is a first class bean and people of Spanish descent prefer it to all other varieties. Lb. 25c. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Inoculate your bean seed with Standard Inoculating Bacteria. See page 22.

BEETS

May be sown any time of the year in Southern California; soil must be loose and rich, and kept moist for successful growth.

Crosby's Egyptian. A turnip-shaped variety with dark-eyed flesh showing zones of



Crosby's Egyptian Beet

a lighter shade; short, dark leaves; a good table variety and very early. The market gardener's favorite. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.00.

Detroit Dark Red. A splendid deep red turnip beet, with very small, upright tops, early maturing, and makes nice, round, finely-shaped roots. This is one of the finest of all for early market or home use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.00.

Early Blood Turnip. An extra selected stock of Blood Turnip, having larger, coarser top and root than the Detroit Dark Red and requiring a considerably longer time to mature. Excellent for summer and autumn use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.00.

Edmund's Blood Turnip. Top small, spreading; ribs and leaf stalks dark red; blades of leaf bright green, with wavy edge; root dark red, interior color purplish red with little zoning; crisp, tender, sweet and an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.00.

Extra Early Egyptian. A very early, rather flat shape of a rich blood color. A good variety for heavy soil, and a prime favorite anywhere. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c lb. \$1.85.

Sugar Beets

Are also used for stock feeding. Sow from October to May, in drills three feet apart. Thin out to stand half foot apart in rows. It is sometimes desirable to grow smaller roots as they contain a larger percentage of dry feeding matter, in which case plant closer together. Keep well cultivated.

Giant Half Sugar. A cross between a Mangel and a Sugar Beet. Is almost as large as a Mangel and contains nearly as much sugar as a Sugar Beet. The roots are a light bronze-green, grown well out of the ground and are very easily harvested. Pkt. 5c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$8.50.

Klein Wanzleben Sugar Beet. This is considered the most desirable variety for sugar. It is also desirable for feeding to stock. The roots, while rather shorter than some varieties, are thick in diameter, and yield an immense crop on rich land. The largest diameter is at, or just below, the surface of the soil, then tapering rather quickly. Pkt. 5c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$8.50.

Lane's Imperial Sugar. One of the most popular varieties for stock, and one which will succeed well throughout this latitude or farther south. Grows to a large size, is more like Mangel Wurzel in character, but the flesh is sweeter and more tender; in fact sometimes used for table. Pkt. 5c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$8.50.

Stock Beets or Mangels

Mammoth Long Red. The largest of all the mangels and the heaviest cropper. Skin is red; flesh white, zoned with red. This variety produces a larger amount of good feed than any other beet, and is recommended as superior to all others.

Golden Tankard. Recommended on account of its milk-producing qualities. It is of rich yellow color, sweet flavor, and yielding heavy crops of fine-shaped roots. Pkt. 5c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$8.50.

Sludstrup. This variety is more extensively grown in Holland by dairymen than any other. Its uniform growth of large well-shaped beets rich in saccharine, its record for producing rich milk and sweet butter, has made it the popular beet of that country. We are always on the lookout for something better to offer our trade. We are sure you will add dollars to your dairy by planting the Sludstrup. Pkt. 5c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$8.50.

SWISS CHARD

Stem and leaves used for greens; also largely used as a green food for chickens.

A rank grower. Root not edible. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.00.

BROCCOLI

Should be treated the same as cauliflower, which it resembles. In fact it is practically a coarse summer cauliflower, more divided in the head, grows larger and taller and is hardier and easier to grow.

Plant and cultivate the same as cabbage or kale.

Early Large White. The best variety. Heads white and large. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Culture same as cauliflower or cabbage.

Improved Half Dwarf. The standard variety. Grows to two or three feet high and the stem has from 30 to 40 small heads, which are broken off and cooked like cabbage. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, lb. \$4.00.

CABBAGE

A Few Rules for Planting and Growing Cabbage Successfully

Don't have the soil in the seed bed as rich as the field to which the cabbage is transplanted, or the plants will be starved after transplantation.

Don't seed too thickly or force the growth too rapidly, or the plants will grow too tall, slim and tender, and the growth be more seriously checked by adverse conditions.

Root deeply to resist drought. When setting out, plant up to the first leaf-stems. Supply plenty of moisture and manure.

Cabbage Plants. We keep a constant supply of the leading varieties of cabbage plants during the greater part of the year. Price per dozen 15c, per 100 75c; for larger quantities, price on application.

Danish Ballhead. This is the most popular of all late varieties for winter use. Because of its great solidity of head, and its unequaled keeping and shipping qualities, Danish Ballhead has supplanted nearly all other varieties for winter use. The heads are the right market size—not too large, very hard and heavy, weighing a fourth more than other varieties of equal size, the leaves are fine grained and deliciously tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 60c, lb. \$6.00.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. Head large, oval or nearly round, solid, crisp and tender, maturing with early summer. Every plant will form a hard head fit for market and will mature much earlier than the Late

Flat Dutch or other sorts usually grown for market and shipping. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c, lb. \$5.00.

Early Jersey Wakefield. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. Heads conical, very compact, solid and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c, lb. \$5.00.

Winnigstadt Cabbage

Winnigstadt is no novelty, but we have a splendid stock of seed, and it is such a meritorious cabbage that we feel like pushing the popularity of this variety. The cabbage growers have long since recognized its fine shipping qualities. Our strain of seed is the very best and we can recommend this variety both for market and home use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c, lb. \$6.00.

Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter cabbage for main crop.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy. A variety that is much prized in Europe, and also by those who are familiar with it in this country. It is very sweet and crisp, and always tender. Heads medium sized and fairly compact. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c, lb. \$6.00.

Red Cabbage

Mammoth Large Red. A good variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c.

Japanese Cabbage

Large or Giant Chokuri. Like the Chinese Cabbage resembles Cos lettuce in aspect rather than cabbage, forms a fine, tall head often weighing 10 lbs. Leaves large, light green, crimped at the edges, with broad white midrib. May be eaten raw as a salad or boiled, minced and seasoned with butter.

Chinese Cabbage

In this section it is largely grown for Chinese consumption, and it only remains

for Americans to find out its merits to make it a popular garden vegetable. It is tender and crisp and blanches itself perfectly, and is equally good raw or cooked. Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, lb. \$6.00.

CARROTS

Good, light, loamy soil is best adapted for the growth of carrots. The short varieties may, however, be grown on heavy soil if well worked. May be sown in drills about 18 inches apart. One ounce of seed to 150 feet; three pounds to the acre.

Chantenay. A good general purpose variety; five or six inches long; stump rooted; about three inches thick at top; tapering slightly; bright orange color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.00.

Danver's Half Long. The best variety and the most largely used, not only for stock raising, but for table use as well. The perfect type is about eight inches long, and about two and a half inches wide at the shoulder, tapering to a sort of half point at the bottom. Color is a bright orange-scarlet. It is a very heavy cropper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.00.

French Forcing. The best variety for forcing. Globe shaped; color, bright orange. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.00.

Long Orange. One of the best long varieties. A heavy cropper, growing entirely under the ground, preventing the crown from becoming tough and woody. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.00.

Oxheart. A short, heavy, thick variety, heavy yielder, and very desirable especially for heavy soils. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.00.

Large Yellow Belgian. Is similar to the above, but with a light orange color; said to be richer, but does not keep so well. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.25.

White Belgian. Raised exclusively for stock. Grows to be very large size, and is easily gathered. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.25.



Winnigstadt Cabbage



Oxheart Carrot

CAULIFLOWER

The culture of cauliflower is much the same as that of cabbage, but is adapted to growth in cool weather only. It is a delicious vegetable, and is especially popular with the home or market gardener. Plant the seeds in beds in June, for fall crops, and transplant about the first of August. For winter crop, seed may be sown in December, and the plants set in place any time during February.

Early Snowball. The best and most popular early variety grown. There is a vast difference in the strains of this variety offered, but what we offer is the best stock. Those who have had trouble with cauliflower should try this Snowball. It will make uniformly fine heads. Pkt. 25c, oz. \$3.50, lb. \$40.00.

Harris' Giant Danish Dry Weather

The merits of this first-class Cauliflower are recognized by increasing sale every year. The crop is two to three weeks later than the Earliest Erfurt. Heads are pure white and of fine quality. The plants are less affected by dry weather than other variety, but respond very well to the usual irrigation. Pkt. 25c, oz. \$3.50, lb. \$35.00.

Large Algiers. A splendid late variety, eminently adapted for growing in Southern California; heads large, white, solid. One of the best for market gardeners. Pkt. 15c, oz. \$1.50, lb. \$15.00.

Autumn Giant. In southern localities this meets with favor as a large heading late fall sort. Pkt. 15c, oz. \$1.00, lb. \$15.00.

CELERY

Sow the seed in frame or open ground. When about three inches high, transplant about four inches apart in well pulverized soil to make the plants more stocky; water and protect until well rooted; then transplant in furrows or trenches about 8 or 10 inches deep, four inches apart in the trench. To blanch, draw the earth to the roots from time to time as the plants grow, thus filling up the trench. The soil should be thoroughly enriched by the liberal use of well rotted manure. One ounce of seed will produce about 5,000 plants.

White Plume. An excellent variety for fall and winter use. It is easily blanching; requires but slight banking. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, lb. \$2.50.

Golden Self Blanching, or Paris Golden. The most popular variety in use, especially for early crop. The plant is naturally golden-yellow (both stem and leaves), but needs to be blanched to make it brittle and fit for table use. Forms a rather small bunch. Pkt. 5c, oz. 60c, lb. \$6.00.

French Grown Seed. Pkt. 20c, oz. \$2.00, lb. \$20.00.

Celeriac. Large, Smooth Prague. Has a turnip shaped bulb with a celery flavor.

CHAYOTE

Culture. Plant fruit in the open ground after it has sprouted, covering with four inches of earth and protect from frost. Water sparingly until vine is about twelve inches high; then gradually increase until hot weather, when it will require copious watering.

Chayote. A delicious vegetable vine, fine for Pergolas, some vines bearing from 150 to 300 in one season. Large sized, pear shaped fruit, which is used like squash, but is of much finer flavor. Growing season from November 1 to February. 15c each.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

CHIVESor **Schnittlauch**

Culture. Sow in rich loam soil, in drills; cover lightly, pressing soil firm to seed.

Chives. The leaves of this plant can be shorn off whenever desired and are most excellent for giving a mild onion flavor to salads and soups. Also used as edging for garden beds, one sowing lasting about three years. Good seed is hard to get, we have the plants at 5c per bunch.

COLLARDS

Georgia. A tall, loose form of cabbage, grown in the south as a substitute for cabbage, and which may be successfully grown in summer. The leaves, when cooked, are tender, delicate and of fine flavor. 5c pkt, 20c oz.

CORN**Sweet or Sugar**

Corn requires rich, loam soil, and thorough cultivation. It may be planted in many localities where frost is not common, any time from February to September, and enjoy roasting ears nearly the whole year. Plant in hills from 2½ to 3 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart. Thin to two or three stalks to the hill to insure good-sized ears.

Black Mexican. Kernels bluish black when ripe, but white when ready for cooking; is very sweet and tender, and a leading favorite. Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 10 lbs. \$2.75.

Country Gentleman. The best for family use. Has long, white cob, closely filled with long, white kernels, irregularly on cob. It is very finely flavored and sweet. Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 10 lbs. \$2.75.

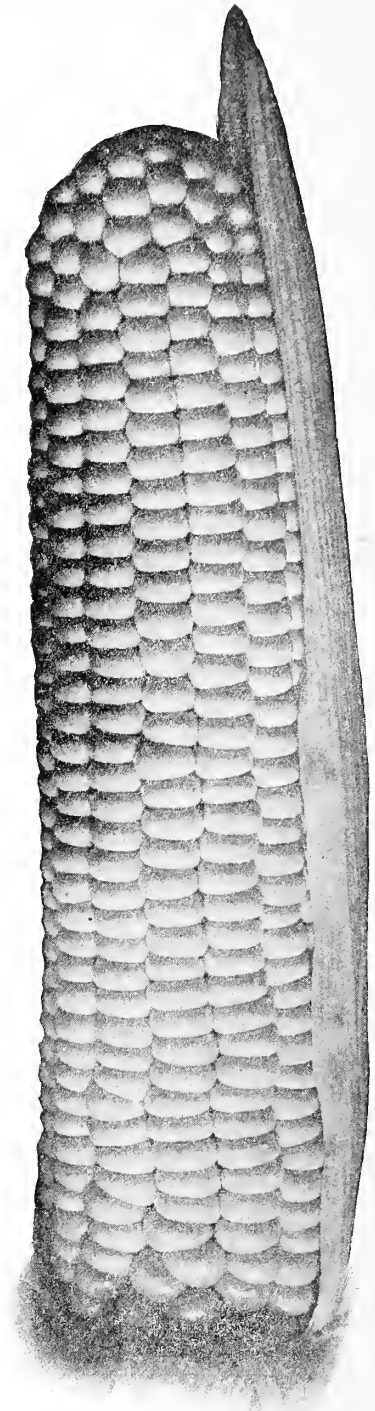
Stowell's Evergreen. A good bearer of large, well filled ears of best quality. The stalk is a rank grower, and useful for dairy fodder. A favorite with market gardeners. Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 10 lbs. \$2.75.

Golden Bantam. An extra early dwarf variety. Ears of medium size, thickly set with rich, yellow kernels of a most delicious flavor. This variety has become a general favorite on account of its earliness, hardness and extra fine quality. Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 10 lbs. \$2.75.

Oregon Evergreen. This is without doubt the best sweet corn ever grown, and is a great favorite among market growers in this section. It is very productive, bearing long, well-filled ears, and is of a particularly fine flavor. Many varieties of sweet corn do not thrive as well in California as in the east, and it has sometimes been said that good sweet corn is not to be had here. This variety, however, seems particularly adapted to our local conditions, and produces ears of the very finest quality. Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 10 lbs. \$2.75.

Extra Early Adams. The earliest of all corn, and the first to make ears. Plant dwarf and stocky and grains of fair quality. It is really a field corn, but is used as sweet corn on account of its extreme earliness. Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Large Adams. This is the best market variety to plant in July and August for late crop. It will mature in 56 days.



Oregon Evergreen Corn

Field Corn

Unless otherwise specially noted, price per lb. 10c.

Hickory King. Kernel white; largest grain and smallest cob of any white corn known.

King Philip. An old Eastern favorite; very early; long ears; grains coppery red. A satisfactory variety for this section.

Leaming. The best yellow corn on the market. A rank growing, leafy stalk makes it valuable for fodder as well as grain. Early; kernels long and deep; cob small.

Red Cob, Ensilage. A large stalk with a profusion of leaves which makes it the most desirable for ensilage.

Pop Corn

Golden Champion. Absolutely the best pop corn in the world. Large, smooth, yellow ears; very prolific. Lb. 20c.

White Rice. A very popular variety; very prolific; small ear; kernels long and sharp pointed. Lb. 20c.

CRESS

Fine Curled (Pepper Grass). Quick growing; leaves finely cut and feathery, like a good parsley; growth dwarf and compact; ornamental, crisp, and pungent; very refreshing.



Davis Perfect Cucumber

CUCUMBER

Culture. Plant from March to September in hills 4 to 6 feet each way, 8 to 10 seeds in a hill. Cover half an inch deep.

When danger of insects is past, thin out the plants, leaving five or six of the strongest in each hill. One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills; two pounds to the acre.

Arlington White Spine. A vigorous growing vine. Fruit large and an abundant bearer. A favorite with market gardeners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.



New York Egg Plant

Davis Perfect. The greatest cucumber ever introduced because of its perfect shape and its rich dark green color. It has a fine flavor, is crisp and tender and almost seedless one-third of the length from the stem end. When ready for slicing the seeds are so small and soft that they are scarcely noticeable. It is enormously productive which fact will recommend it highly to market gardeners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.50.

Early Cluster. A very productive variety, bearing its fruit in clusters of two or three. The fruit is short and very dark green. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

Improved Long Green. Long and crisp. An old, well known and popular variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

Japan Climbing. Suitable for training over a trellis. Fruit long, dark green, crisp and tender.

Lemon Cucumber. Quite distinct from other cucumbers, and in shape much resembling a lemon. It is ready to eat when it begins to turn yellow, and has a fine flavor. It is a good shipper and also one of the best for the home garden.

West India Gherkin. Oval shaped, prickly; for pickling only.

EGG PLANT

This is a vegetable that should be more largely grown. People who have eaten it will always call for it, as it has a rich flavor

all its own that is fine. Plant and tend the same as tomatoes, and it is just as easy to get a crop.

Black Beauty. A very early variety; rich purple black in color; one of the best market varieties. Pkt. 5c, oz. 60c, lb. \$6.00.

Early Long Purple. A very early and profitable variety. Fruit long and rich dark purple.

NEW YORK EGG PLANT

New York is an early variety of the large, oval-shaped, deep purple kind that tastes surprisingly like oysters when fried, and is of an indescribably delicate and alluring flavor when stewed.

This variety is a great producer, fifty to sixty pounds having been grown from one plant. It has been perfected beyond any tendency to pithiness or dryness. It has taken its place as the standard for quality among the egg plants. Pkt. 5c, oz. 60c, lb. \$6.00.

ENDIVE

Salad vegetable, which is very popular for winter use. Sow the seed in late summer and thin the plants to six inches apart. When quite well grown, tie the outer leaves at the top, thus blanching the inner leaves and heart. Use from December to April.

Broad-leaved Batavian. Leaves broad, light green; best for soup. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c.

Green Curled. The most universally used variety and a very attractive plant.

HORSERADISH ROOTS

Every garden should have a few roots of this valuable vegetable. We keep a constant supply of roots during the season.

KALE

A species of cabbage forming a mass of leaves which are cooked as greens. Sow in September for winter use.

Dwarf Green Curled. A very curly and tender variety. The most popular for general use. Color bright green.

Tall Curled Scotch. A hardy variety growing about 2½ feet high, making a beautiful plant. Oz. 20c, lb. \$2.00.

Jersey Kale. A tall variety with smooth leaves. Especially used for feeding chickens.

Thousand Headed Kale. Excellent for the table and for poultry greens. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.25.

KOHL RABI

A plant forming a solid bulb entirely above ground, bearing short leaves. The bulb is the edible part and when cooked resembles a turnip, and should be sown and treated in the same manner.

Early White Vienna. The most desirable variety. It is very early and has small tops. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, lb. \$2.50.

LETTUCE

The seed should be planted in rows eighteen inches apart, as early as possible, and the young plants of cabbage varieties should be thinned to four inches apart. Varieties that do not head may be left quite thick, and when fairly well grown, those thinned out may be used.



Iceberg Lettuce

California Cream Butter. This is a favorite lettuce; of a rich, creamy yellow; stands the summer heat better than the other varieties and forms a very hard head. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

Iceberg. Large, curly, light green leaves, slightly tinted with red at the edges. Delicious in flavor. The gardener's favorite for summer, as it heads well in the hot weather. Sow from April till August. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.50.

Improved Hanson. Heads grow to remarkable size, resembling cabbage. This is a general favorite for home or market use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

Los Angeles Market. Has well been called the *Lettuce King of the West*. Because of its large, solid white heads it is the favorite with the market gardeners who use it almost exclusively for fall and winter planting. Plant any time from September to April and you will have the best and sweetest lettuce known. No winter garden should be without it. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.75.

New York or Wonderful. A large solid heading variety, very dark green outer leaves, but pure white inside. This is a favorite for winter but should not be planted in the summer. Sow from September till April. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.50.

Paris White Cos or Romaine. The best of the Cos or celery varieties. Form a long, narrow head, leaves large and thick. Well folded head which blanches quickly. Crisp, tender and of fine flavor. Very popular with our foreign population. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

Loose Leaved Varieties

Early Curled Simpson. A favorite early sort; large, loose head.

CASABA

Genoa or Italian Winter Melon. Dark green rind turning to yellow as the melon ripens. The flesh has a fine texture, spicy aroma and delicious flavor. Pick when yellow shows through the green, giving the melon a dull gray color. Keep in a cool dry place until it begins to soften, when it



Improved Hybrid Casaba

is ready to eat. Does best on damp land. Sow from April till August. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, lb. \$2.50.

Golden Beauty. This Melon is very similar to the Winter Pineapple except that it has a golden yellow rind. A fine keeper and shipper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, lb. \$2.50.

Improved Hybrid. The most popular of all the Casabas, being raised almost exclusively by the market gardeners on account of its good keeping and shipping properties. About as large as a large Hackensack muskmelon, dark green rind, and delicious white flesh. Sometimes three inches thick. Do not fail to plant this excellent melon. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, lb. \$2.50.

Santa Claus. The rind has the appearance of the mottled Pomegranate Muskmelon. The shell is hard and about one-eighth of an inch thick. Its flavor excels anything in the melon line. Plant April 1st to June 1st. Pick when the green turns to bright yellow. Put away until slightly soft. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, lb. \$2.50.

White's Favorite. A round, yellow rind, Summer Casaba of considerable merit. Earlier than the other Casaba and is handled the same as Muskmelons. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, lb. \$2.50.

Winter Pineapple. A large, late melon, of unique appearance, corrugated skin, green flesh of pronounced pineapple flavor. Melons do not ripen on the vines. Flavor is greatly improved by being stored in a cool place.

MUSKMELON

For general culture, in hills five feet apart each way. No crop is more benefited by high state of fertility and cultivation. Plant when danger of frost is over and after the third leaf appears thin to two strong plants each hill. This will leave sufficient plants to thoroughly cover the ground when full grown. They should have plenty of water, especially after fruiting begins. One ounce of seed to 100 hills.

Burrell's Netted Gem. A fine strain of Rocky Ford cantaloupe. Has a small seed

cavity; rich and solid meat. It well netted, of uniform size and has no superior among muskmelons. Flesh salmon colored. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

Champion Market. This is the most prolific, flesh green and deep. Fine flavor. Fruit nearly round, ribbed and heavily netted. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

Emerald Gem. A salmon fleshed variety of remarkably good quality and flavor. Fruit medium size, round, slightly flattened at the ends. Skin thick and only slightly netted. Ripens close to rind. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

Extra Early Hackensack. An early variety; green fleshed and very delicious. Fruit round and very thick meat. A general favorite. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

Honey Dew. A new melon and a great favorite with both the market gardener and in the home garden. Every melon is a good one. Flesh is light green and as sweet as honey. The rind is light green or silvery-grey in color, smooth as an egg and hard as the rind of a winter squash. A good shipper, is good right off the vine and will keep for months. Undoubtedly one of the best melons on the market today. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, lb. \$2.50.

Model. Early and very prolific; flesh green, thick and fine flavor; oblong in shape, ribbed and finely netted. Splendid market variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.50.

Montreal Market. A very large, green nutmeg type, almost round, heavily netted; thick, luscious flesh, late and especially adapted to cool climates. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

Osage. Large melon, about three times the size of Rocky Ford. With its well netted, dark skin, smooth salmon-colored flesh of a superb rich flavor, it stands high with growers everywhere. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

Pineapple has been the leading muskmelon on the local market for several years and will, no doubt, hold that position for some time, as it is certainly one of the best melons for size, shape and appearance yet produced, and when raised under proper conditions is of fine texture and flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.25.

Rocky Ford. A famous cantaloupe. The universal favorite of the market gardener.

Tip Top. Selected stock. A melon we recommend to every lover of this luscious fruit and to every gardener who grows for the market. It is a yellow fleshed melon of the very best quality; every melon produced, big or little, early or late in the season, is a good one. They are sweet, juicy, of finest flavor, edible to the very rind. It is a strong grower and a heavy yielder, and of handsome appearance. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.00.

WATERMELONS

The soil should be extremely rich and fertilizing in the hill is commonly practiced. Plant in hills six to eight feet apart each way one inch deep. Six to eight seeds to the hill and thin to three strongest plants. Watermelons require plenty of water and good cultivation.

Chilian or Cannonball. This superb melon has practically superseded all other water-melons in Southern California, both for market and home use, and this favor we think is rightfully placed, as it has the good points of all the other melons and some possessed by none others. It is quite round, dark green, rind exceedingly thin but hard, and is a good shipper. A deep crimson clear through to rind and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

Black Seeded Chilian. Is earlier and sweeter, but will average smaller and will not remain in bearing so long as the white seeded variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10, lb. \$1.00.

Angeleno. A top notch melon; big producer, excellent shipper, oval shaped and fine color; medium size to large; pick only when green shades to gold. A prime favorite with all. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.50.

Brazilian. A beautiful light green melon with rather thick rind. Meat is deep crimson, sweet and luscious. A melon that is rapidly growing in favor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.25.

Klondike. Pasadena's favorite. A novelty of recent introduction. One of the sweetest and most prolific melons. Seeds one-half as large as in other melons. Although not a good shipper, good for local consumption. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.00.

Green Seeded Citron or Pie Melon. An oblong, light green melon with a very hard rind, used for stock feeding. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 75c.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Mushrooms can be grown in any dark room or cellar where the temperature can be kept from 60 to 70 degrees. From some old pasture or corral, procure good, rich soil and add twice the amount of fresh horse manure. Mix this compound well and prepare a bed, say, four feet wide. Put down a thin layer, pounding it down hard, and go on until you have a bed twelve or eighteen inches thick. As soon as the temperature of the bed falls to about 50 degrees the spawn may be inserted in pieces about the size of a walnut, about two inches deep and six inches apart. Cover with loamy soil about two inches deep and beat it down evenly and firmly. Finish off with a covering of clean hay about a foot thick, and the work is done. If the temperature is right, in six or eight weeks you may expect mushrooms. The beds will continue bearing about thirty days. After the first crop is gathered, spread over the bed an inch of fresh soil. Moisten with warm water and cover with hay as before. The main conditions in mushroom growing are proper and uniform temperature and very rich soil.

Pure Culture American Spawn. This Spawn is made in America from selected Mushrooms grown under cultivation. Such Spawn is fresher than the English, which must be thoroughly dried before its long journey; the growth of American Spawn is therefore quicker and stronger than the imported. Price, 35c per brick.

MUSTARD

Brown or Black. Pk. 5c, lb. 40c.

Chinese White Mustard. This is a delicious vegetable and flavors strongly of Brussels Sprouts, being less pungent than the American varieties. It is greatly relished by the Orientals, and can be seen all the year round at vegetable stands kept by the Japanese and Chinese. Pkt. 5c oz. 30c, lb. \$3.00.

Southern Curled. Leaves large, fourteen to sixteen inches in length, which are cooked like spinach, and have a very agreeable flavor. One of the best green foods for poultry. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

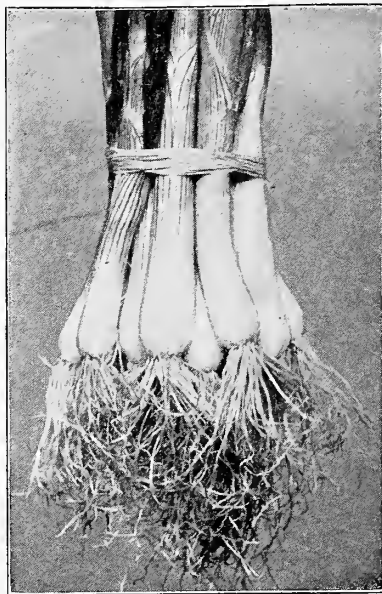
White English. Used for salads and medicinal purposes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 50c.

OKRA

Sow in spring after ground is warm, in rows two to three feet apart, covering seed two inches. When well up thin out to eight or ten inches apart. Hoe soil up against stem of plant.

Perkins' Mammoth. Plant dwarf; very productive. Produces beautiful long slender green pods which remain tender a long time. A choice variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 60c.

White Velvet. This distinct and beautiful new Okra was originated in Georgia. The pods are very large, perfectly smooth, never prickly, round; not ridged or square as in other okras. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 60c.



Great Green Onions

ONIONS

Select fine, light soil and manure heavily with the oldest and strongest compost that can be procured. Plow to a depth of 5 inches, and work well with the cultivator. Plow again at right angles with the first

furrows, and again thoroughly cultivate. The ground will then be in fine working order, and should be leveled smoothly with a rake. Drill 14 inches apart, sowing the seed thinly; cover a quarter of an inch deep with fine soil and press down with the back of a spade or light roller. When the young plants are strong enough, thin gradually so that they stand finally 4 inches apart. Keep clean from weeds and take care that the earth does not accumulate around the bulbs, but allow them to bottom above the ground. When the greenness has left the tops of the onions, pull them and let them dry a few days before storing. One ounce of seed will sow about 100 feet of drill. Four pounds to the acre.

Australian Brown. An early and very hardy variety. Does especially well in this country. Should be planted early on low, moist ground to get the best results. Skin is thick and the color is rich brown. It is the best keeper of the onion family. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, lb. \$2.50.

Mammoth Silver King. An early, large, white, flat variety. Is not a keeping sort nor a good shipping variety, but is valuable for home use and nearby markets. Is very mild and of fine flavor. Crop failed.

New Queen. A very early, small, white onion of exceptionally fine flavor. Used largely for pickling and is a general favorite with the gardeners for green or bunching onions.

Prize Taker. A very large globe-shaped variety with light yellow skin and white flesh of mild flavor. It produces heavy crops. Is a good keeper and popular as a market variety. Fair specimens often weigh from two to three pounds. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c, lb. \$5.00.

Red Wetherfield. The best known and most widely used red variety. In shape it is flattish, but thick, with very firm flesh. Is hard and an excellent keeper as well as a heavy cropper. The color is a bright purplish-red. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, lb. \$4.00.

Southport White Globe. A pure white globe-shaped variety. Forms handsome hard onions with wax-like, pearl-white flesh. Is used a great deal for green onions owing to the clear, white stem. Pkt. 5c, oz. 60c, lb. \$6.00.

White Bermuda. (Imported seed.) A very early variety; almost exclusively grown for market in Southern California, Arizona and Texas, where it is sown in the fall and harvested in the spring. It is mild and of particularly fine flavor. The color is a pinkish straw and its shape is flat. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, lb. \$3.50.

White Portugal or Silver Skin. A beautiful white onion of good shape and mild flavor. It is early and very superior for both family and market use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 60c, lb. \$6.00.

Yellow Globe Danvers. This onion is the standard winter sort in many markets. The shape is almost globe form and the bulbs are quite large, with thin necks, ripening down well. The skin is a fine brown, orange yellow, while the flesh is pure white, solid and of good quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, lb. \$3.50.

Onion Sets

We carry in stock at all times, during their season, brown and white bottom sets at the lowest market price, which we quote on application.

PARSLEY

Requires rich, moist soil. Used for garnishing dishes of meat or is cooked in soups. A few plants in the garden will yield sufficient for a family if the leaves are cut often and the plant is not allowed to go to seed. Sow the seed in drills early in the spring, using one-fourth of an ounce to 100 feet.

Double Curled. A curled variety, very hardy and easy to grow. Deep, rich green, and by many preferred to the extremely curly varieties. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.25.

Champion Moss-Curled. Vigorous compact growing variety; excellent for garnishing and flavoring; also a handsome decorative plant; leaves fine and crisp, resembling moss; a most popular sort for the market and home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.25.

PARSNIP

A well-known vegetable for table use; also valuable for stock. Requires rich, moist soil. Sow in drills one and one-half inches deep and about 18 inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow about 50 feet of row.

Hollow Crowned. The best parsnip and the one most universally grown. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.75.

PEAS

The pea is one of our most important crops. It is easily grown, hardy and can be raised at all seasons of the year successfully, except in two or three of the hottest months. Beginning in September, succession of crops may be sown and a continuous supply of this delicious vegetable may be had until the following June. The seed needs to be planted thickly for home use. Sow in drills one pound to 50 feet of row.

American Wonder. An early dwarf variety bearing short, thick, well filled pods. A prolific bearer; easily grown and very early. The flavor is especially fine and the best early variety for all purposes. Lb. 30c, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Champion of England. One of the most popular tall late varieties. Is very prolific and hardy, and the peas are of especially fine rich quality. Lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Gradus or Prosperity. One of the very best tall-growing, early varieties, with long pods which are long pointed and well filled with very sweet, large, fine flavored peas. The plant is not very hardy in cold weather, but is a good spring and summer pea. Lb. 30c, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Nott's Excelsior. A splendid dwarf wrinkled sort, one of the best, hardy, vigorous, and will mature almost as soon as the smooth varieties, often ready to pick in fifty days. Lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Premium Gem. The best and most popular dwarf, wrinkled variety, especially with market gardeners. It grows about fifteen

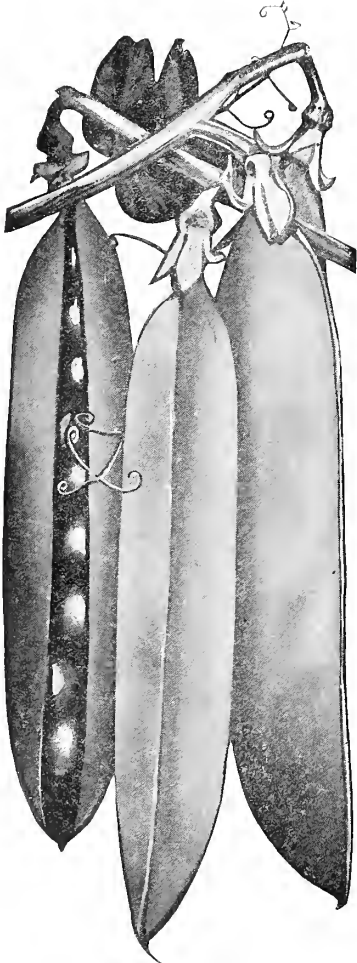
inches high and bears good sized pods which are filled with six to eight peas of especially fine, sweet flavor. Lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Stratagem. A semi-dwarf variety with large leaves and large pods. The peas are dark green, wrinkled and of good quality. It is planted in large quantities by the gardeners for market. Lb. 30c, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Telephone. The greatest of the tall peas. Handsome, well filled pods of large size and good quality. The heaviest cropper known to the pea family. Lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Yorkshire Hero. The most popular pea both for home or market use, being used more than other varieties. It is a strong bearer, bearing long, well-filled pods. Extremely hardy and more certain to produce a full crop than any other kind. Peas plump and delicious in flavor. Lb. 30c, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Increase your crop of Peas 50 to 100 per cent by treating the seed with Standard Inoculating Bacteria. See page 22.



Yorkshire Hero Peas



Sugar Pumpkin

PEPPERS

To propagate pepper plants, more than ordinary heat is required. Should therefore be sown either under glass or in a prepared bed with an under layer of fresh horse manure, to produce the required heat. Sow the seed in the bed about March 1st and when about six inches high, transplant. Keep well watered, and in cultivating, draw the earth toward the plant, hilling up slightly.

Anaheim Chili. This is the chili so well known locally. One of the most profitable crops for the gardener. Bears pods from six to nine inches long in great profusion. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, lb. \$4.00.

Bell or Bull Nose. The most popular variety for stuffing. Fruit large, round and about three inches long. When ripe, the fruit is glossy blood red. Plant grows about two feet high. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, lb. \$5.00.

Cayenne. The well-known, popular variety. Strong and pungent, having long, pointed, bright scarlet fruit. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, lb. \$3.50.

Burpee's Chinese Giant. An extremely large and desirable variety. The flesh is thick, tender and sweet. In great favor on account of its size and good qualities. Pkt. 5c, oz. 90c, lb. \$9.00.

Pimiento. A medium sized, smooth pepper which is rapidly growing in favor. Thick heavy flesh of a mild, delicate flavor. For stuffing it is unequalled on account of its smoothness and attractive appearance. Delicious in salads or creamed like onion, very good when eaten raw like an apple. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c, lb. \$5.00.

POTATOES, SEED

We can supply in their season, choice seed of standard varieties. Prices on application.

PUMPKINS

All the vining plants are sensitive to frost and cannot be planted while there is yet danger of freezing. Any well cultivated, moderately rich soil is suitable for pumpkins. Plant in hills from six to eight feet apart each way, five or six seeds to the

hill. When well started, thin to three plants. One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills, and two pounds to the acre.

Common or California Field. The well known stock pumpkin. Fruit is variously colored in yellow, drab, red, green and orange, also varies in size, but is usually large. Easily grown and a heavy cropper. Seed varies in color, shape and size. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

Connecticut Field, or Jack O'Lantern. A fine variety for dairy ranchers, adding much to the quality and quantity of the milk and butter; an excellent keeper and can be strongly recommended. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

Large Cheese. A very large, flattened variety about two feet through. When ripe the flesh is a rich cream color. Quality fine.

Sugar or Boston Pie. A small, handsome variety, and very popular. The skin is a deep orange yellow; flesh fine grained and sweet in taste. Famous in Boston as a pie pumpkin. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

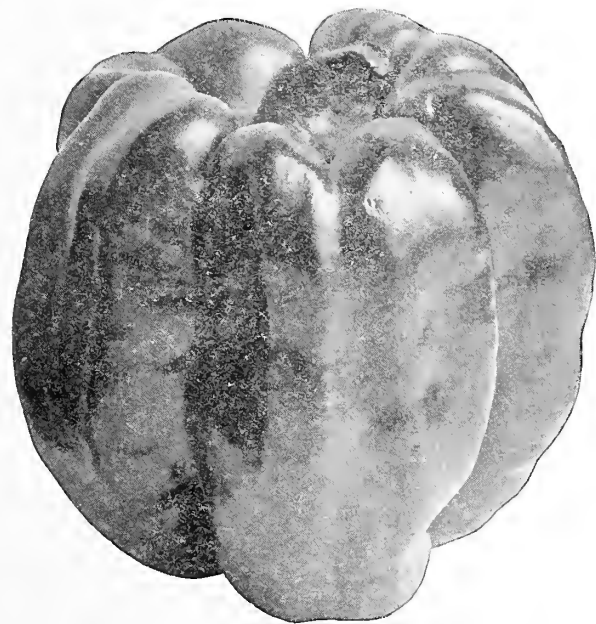
RADISHES

Radishes can be successfully raised any time of the year, selecting sunny spots in winter and shady nooks in the heat of summer. Succeed best in soft, moderately rich garden soil not over moist or too heavy. Sow in drills. One ounce of seed will sow about 50 feet.

Chinese Rose Winter. A bright scarlet winter variety. About four inches long and stump-rooted. Like Chinese White Winter; only red colored and two weeks earlier. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.50.

Chinese White Winter, or Celestial (or Cal. Mammoth White Winter). The well-known and popular winter variety. Clear white, about four inches long and half-

Chinese Giant Pepper



Early Scarlet Turnip Radish

stump-rooted. Keeps firm and crisp until it runs to seed. Is a good cooking variety, and when cooked the flavor resembles turnip. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.00.

Crimson Giant Turnip. Twice as large as any other turnip-shape variety; does not get hollow or pithy; flesh white, solid, crisp and mild flavor. Excellent for forcing in open ground. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.50.

Early Long Scarlet. The best known and most popular variety. Pinkish color; tight and firm. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.25.

Early Scarlet Turnip. A valuable variety for forcing or outdoor culture. Is a small turnip-shaped variety, and in color entirely crimson. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.25.

French Breakfast. A fine early variety, olive-shaped; scarlet body with white tips. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.25.

Icicle. The finest white radish. Long, slender, pure white roots which remain mild and crisp until they grow large; they mature early and are regarded by many as the best radish grown. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.25.

Japanese Summer. A long white summer variety attaining a length of twenty-four inches. Very tender, mild and of excellent flavor; always finds a ready market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.50.

Japanese White Winter M'ya-shige. This is the long white radish seen on the fruit stands and vegetable wagons in the winter. Grows from 18 to 25 inches in length and 3 to 4 inches in diameter. The flesh is solid and tender, very sweet. Plant from September to March. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.50.

Japanese White Winter, Nerima. A winter variety growing frequently 2 feet long and about 3 inches in diameter. Not so large as the M'yashige, but just as good. Skin white, flesh white, solid and tender. Used both green and dried by the Japanese with whom it is a staple article of diet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.50.

Scarlet Turnip White Tipped. One of the most popular and attractive short varieties. It is globe shaped, bright rose-carmine with bottom and tip clear white. Stems and leaves small. Very valuable for forcing as well as for the garden and market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.00.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

Culture. Sow the seed in the spring in drills one foot apart, thinning out the young plants to four inches. The following spring transplant into deep rich soil, from three to four feet apart. For immediate use, order the roots, which come into use at once. One ounce of seed will make 200 plants. We carry seeds and roots of the standard varieties. Write or see us before ordering.

SALSIFY

Culture. Sow the seed in the spring in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, thinning out plants to four inches. It succeeds best in light, well-enriched soil. One ounce of seed for 50 feet of drill.

Sandwich Island Salsify. An improved type and the largest and most delicious salsify in cultivation, with long white tapering roots. It is growing in favor rapidly with all who plant it, as it brings a large price in the market.

SPINACH

An easily grown plant, the seed of which may be planted in the fall to secure good spinach early in the spring or even throughout the winter. The better and richer the soil, the larger and more tender the leaves will be. As a field crop for the market garden, use 8 pounds of seed per acre. For the home garden use one-half ounce for 100 feet.

Long Standing. A good sort for the market garden, as it is much slower in going to seed than the other varieties. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.00.

New Zealand. Entirely different from the true Spinach in type in that it thrives during hot weather and in any soil, rich or poor. The tender shoots are of good quality and may be cut throughout the summer being quickly replaced by a new growth. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.00.

Prickly. The variety commonly used for market in California. Is very hardy and easily grown; bears large, smooth leaves, which are shaped like an arrow point. Color bright green. Seed irregular, with three or four sharp points. A fine winter and spring variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.00.

Victoria. A long-standing variety with long, slightly savoyed leaves. Deep green and hardy. Forms good, edible leaves for a long period. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.00.



Hubbard Squash

SQUASHES

Light, warm soil is best adapted to the growth of the squash. The seed should not be sown until all danger from frost is past. Plant in hills, prepared in the same manner as for cucumbers and melons, the bush kind about 4 feet apart, the running varieties from 6 to 9 feet apart, according to their nature, as some will run more than others. Plant about one-half dozen seed in each hill. The earth about the plant should be kept loose and clear from weeds until runners are well started. Cutting off the leading shoots of the running varieties is recommended as having a tendency to promote growth and early maturity of the fruit.

Golden Hubbard. An exceptionally attractive variety of the true Hubbard type. At maturity the color is red and the flesh bright orange. The vine is productive and the fruit is fit for use earlier than the Hubbard. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

Hubbard. The most popular and widely used of the winter squashes. Fruit is oblong and pointed, heavily warted, dark green in color, with orange-colored flesh. Is remarkable for its keeping qualities. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

Italian Squash. Like the Italian cucumber, should be used when quite young. When stewed it has a rich creamy flavor not equaled by any other squash. For the family garden we would recommend its use instead of the small white bush scallop, because of the excellent flavor, and it is much more prolific. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

Vegetable Marrow. We feel that this excellent squash should be called to the attention of every one in Southern Cali-

fornia. It is early, prolific and delicious, whether stewed or fried like Egg Plant. As it becomes better known it will be seen in every home garden. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.50.

Mammoth Chili. Of immense size and very productive. Single specimens have been produced weighing 200 pounds. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.25.

Pike's Peak or Sibley. An excellent winter squash. Fine grained and superior in flavor and keeping qualities to the Hubbard squash, but not so well known. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

Summer Crook Neck. A very rich, fine flavored summer squash. Very early and productive. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

White Bush Scallop. A very early variety, with flat, creamy white, scalloped squashes, 4 to 6 inches in diameter. The vine is bush in habit and rather dwarf. This variety is the common "patty pan" squash. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

garden; of immense size, sometimes weighing from 2 to 3 pounds each; has very few seeds.

Note: For Root or Blight spray early and often with Bordeaux Mixture.

TURNIPS

While turnips are a favorite fall and winter vegetable, they may be raised in spring and summer also, with proper selections and sowings. They are very easily raised, but to secure the best results need a rich, loamy soil and be well worked to insure a quick growth and the best quality. A succession of crops may be raised from September to June.

Amber, or Yellow Globe. One of the best yellow fleshed varieties. Skin also clear yellow. Is of large size and fine flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$1.75.

Purple Top White Globe. Similar to the above, from which it originated. In shape it is round instead of flat. Also very pop-

FRANK'S REX TOMATO

Registered with U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Absolutely the Most Wonderful Tomato Grown Today.

This tomato is a cross between the New York Egg Plant, and the Beefsteak Tomato, the result being a large, round Tomato, slightly flattened at the stem end, and often weighing as much as 36 ounces. It has a deep red meat and slightly purple skin, and is very solid, with very little of that objectionable acid. The flavor is very fine. Professor Rogers of the State University of California pronounced it the finest he had ever eaten.

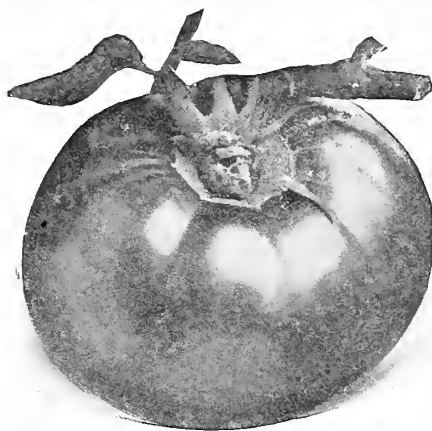
This tomato will produce from two to three times as much per acre as the average tomato, and owing to its solidity will stand shipping better than any other kind.

We have all the seed there is of this wonderful tomato, but the supply is very limited. Price, \$1.00 per oz.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00.

tomato. Used almost exclusively by the market gardeners for the first crop. Plants are very hardy and the fruit will set even during the average cool weather of early spring. The shape is perfect, there being few rough fruits, color, bright red, flesh solid and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, lb. \$4.00.

New Stone. This standard main crop variety is easily the most popular Tomato in Southern California. While used largely all the year round it is most generally planted about June 1st, which brings the fruit to full size about September 1st, after which time it will continue to bear until well into the winter; in some cases it will live through the winter and bear the next season. The fruit is large, smooth, bright scarlet in color and has a rich delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, lb. \$4.00.

Ponderosa. A favorite sort for the home



New Stone Tomato

HERBS

We can supply all the common herb seeds at the uniform price of 5c per packet.

CULINARY ROOTS AND PLANTS

Asparagus. Conover's Colossal. A mammoth variety of vigorous growth, sending up from fifteen to twenty sprouts each year. One and two year old roots. 25c per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10.00 per 1000.

Cabbage Plants. Standard varieties. 10c dozen, 75c per 100.

Cauliflower Plants. Snowball—the best variety of Cauliflower. 15c dozen, \$1.00 per 100.

Eggplants. New York Improved, large round purple, 25c per dozen.

Horseradish Sets. Thrive best in low, damp land. Plant in rows 2 feet apart, and in rows 18 inches apart. 25c per dozen, \$1.75 per 100.

Pepper Plants. Chili, Large Bell or Bull Nose, Sweet Mountain, etc., 20c per dozen, \$1.25 per 100.

Rhubarb Roots—New Crimson Winter. First size, extra large, 25c each, \$2.00 doz.; smaller, 15c each, \$1.00 doz., \$7.00 per 100.

Sweet Potato Plants. Yellow Nansemond, 50c per 100, \$4.50 per 1000. Ready in March.

Tomato Plants. Earliana, New Stone, Ponderosa, Beefsteak. 15c per dozen, \$1.00 per 100, \$7.00 per 1000.

FIELD SEEDS

SUDAN GRASS

Culture. Sudan Grass may be grown either drilled, in cultivated rows, or broadcast. If planted in cultivated rows, the rows should be as close as possible and yet permit of easy cultivation. In 30-inch rows, 3 to 4 pounds of seed per acre is ample, and under conditions of low rainfall this method is recommended. Under irrigation, 18-inch rows are preferable and 4 to 6 pounds of seed per acre is sufficient.

Mr. Young, of Thermal, says: "Hereafter I will sow broadcast for finer hay. My soil is rich, and it grows too rank when drilled in rows."

For broadcasting, 20 pounds of seed per acre should be used. The seed should not be sown until the ground is warm, that is about the time for planting corn. The young plants will withstand slight frosts without injury.

It grows luxuriantly on strong alkali soils. On the ranch of the Montana Land Co., near Alamitos, Sudan Grass planted in mid-summer on alkali land grew luxuriantly together with alkali weed, and where no other weed would grow. It is difficult, however, to get a good start under such conditions, but once started it grows profusely.

Sudan Grass For Pasture,

"The foregoing points are not all the best features of this new grass. In the months of August and September, when all other grass is dry, then is the time that Sudan shines in all its beauty, and by having it fenced off in small lots, I am confident that it will yield food for five times as much stock as any other forage plant will, without irrigation. For milch cows and hogs, I can't think of a better and more abundant pasture than Sudan. I believe it

will solve the hay proposition as nothing else can or will do in this climate."

D. R. Ruble, Salem, Ore.

Another good way to use Sudan Grass is offered by Mr. Young, who says he sowed Sudan in his worn out alfalfa field and secured most gratifying results in as much as it produced an abundance of hay and pasture during the summer months. The mixture of Sudan and alfalfa was a good milk producing combination. Mr. Young advises its use in run down alfalfa fields instead of barley. Write for price.

Egyptian Corn. This grain is suitable for poultry or stock. The stalks are valuable for cattle. Write for prices.

Kaffir Corn. Similar to Egyptian corn except that grain is smaller. Write for prices.

ALFALFA

Plant Hairy Peruvian Alfalfa and produce up to 2½ tons more hay to the acre.

This is the plant that has created a big sensation among alfalfa growers. It produces the greatest alfalfa tonnage known—and does it under all climatic conditions. Hairy Peruvian has been thoroughly tried out and endorsed by the Arizona State Experiment Station, and by growers in both hot and cold countries.

The common varieties of alfalfa are limited in their production compared with the newer varieties which have recently been offered. Smooth Peruvian has proved that it will produce at least a ton more hay per acre per season than any of the other types. The Arizona Experiment Station, which is located in the heart of one of the greatest alfalfa producing sections of the United States, has proved that the hairy type of Peruvian alfalfa will produce one and a quarter to one and a half tons more hay per acre per season than the smooth Peruvian. Therefore it is an actual proven fact

that **Hairy Peruvian Alfalfa** will yield 2 to 2½ tons more hay per acre per season than the common varieties.

The heavy yield of Hairy Peruvian is due principally to the prolific leaf growth. This plant requires no more water and no more land than ordinary alfalfa. The University of Arizona is recommending Hairy Peruvian above all other types of alfalfa. In Inyo county where this variety has been thoroughly tried out, its increased production over other types has been so great that it is destined to be widely adopted in that section. The plant appeals to growers in Inyo county because of its great recuperative ability in early spring and its hardy production into the late fall. Write for prices.

Chilian Alfalfa or Common Alfalfa, the variety usually planted. First class quality of seed, dodder free, 30c lb. Write for prices on larger quantities.

HEMP

Hemp. Hemp can be grown in Southern California successfully. The seed is used for birds. Its fibre is in big demand. Per lb. 20c.

PEANUTS

Virginia Peanuts. Plant when weather is warm. A warm, porous, sandy soil, put into a good friable condition and freed from weeds, is most suitable. Remove the pods without injuring the kernel. Reject all shriveled kernels. It requires 35 pounds of peanuts in the hull to an acre. Plant in rows 3 feet apart and one foot apart in the row. Cultivate often and keep the ground loose, so after the blossoms drop the peduncles enter the soil at the base and form the peanut. First quality, lb. 15c.

RAPE

Dwarf Essex. This erop is very highly recommended for pasturage for sheep and cattle, furnishing most rich and nutritious pasturage within six to eight weeks from the time of sowing. The fattening proper-

ties of Rape are said to be very much better than those of clover. It also makes splendid green feed for poultry. Rape is best sown in drills, at the rate of 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, or it can be sown broadcast, when from 6 to 8 lbs. per acre should be used. 30c per lb.

RYE GRASS

Australian Rye Grass. Good for lawns. Will do with less water than other grasses. Per lb. 25c.

SALT BUSH

Salt Bush. (Creeping Salt Bush. *Atriplex Semibaccata*). This is a procumbent prostrate many branched, slender, perennial plant, with herbaceous stems, spreading from 3 to 6 or more feet. Under cultivation its growth is simply marvelous. It is a valuable plant for sheep; they eat it with avidity. This variety of the Salt Bush is now grown in great quantities in Southern California, and we are told by several ranchmen that cattle relish it and that it is a fine pasture plant. Grows on dry hill sides and recommended for sowing on ranges for cattle and sheep, about 2 lbs. to the acre. Oz. 15c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid. Special prices on quantities.

SORGHUM

Early Amber. Furnishes a large yield of most nutritive forage, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. It grows 10 to 12 feet high. Sow broadcast for forage at the rate of 60 lbs. per acre. When sown in drills, sow at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre in drills 3½ to 4 feet apart. Per lb. 15c.

SUNFLOWER

Mammoth Russian. Makes heads double the size of the common kind. The yield is enormous from this variety. It has produced as high as 125 bushels to the acre. Per lb. 15c.

The Greatest Soil Builders

The sowing of nitrogen-gathering plants for green manuring has become so popular because of the excellent results attained and because of its cheapness as a fertilizer that its use is almost universal; not only for orchards but for fields, particularly where melons are to be planted. When in the market, write for price, as it fluctuates from day to day.

Burr Clover. The native Clover, and one of the best nitrogen gathering crops, and very satisfactory for orchards. There is an increasing demand for Burr Clover, and the seed is very scarce and hard to obtain. It is the very best cover crop for poor or dry land, as it needs but little moisture. Price on application.

Melilotus Clover. A strong growing plant of the clover family yielding a large

amount of humus and nitrogen and having a great root system. Recommended by the Agricultural Experiment Station of Arizona for sowing in citrus groves. Sow 15 lbs. to acre. Write for price.

Vetch. Probably more Vetch is now planted for a cover crop than anything else. However, it should be sown early, August or September, to secure a good growth before the cold weather in January. While it is very hardy, it requires a longer season than peas. It is a very satisfactory crop for renovating the soil, because it is a great nitrogen-gathering plant. Price on application. Sow 40 lbs. to acre in orchards.

Foenugreek for Cover Crop. No seed germinates more quickly, and it is not nearly as susceptible to injury from frost as peas, nor is it attacked by mildew or other

diseases. Owing to the rapidity of its germination and good growth during cold weather; a good crop of herbage can be secured if planted as late as February, which makes it of special value to walnut growers. It will thrive on any soil that will grow peas or vetch. It will mature ready to plow under in three months during the coldest season of the year. Sow at the rate of 16 to 20 lbs. to the acre in orchards.

Broad Windsor Bean. Grows upright on single stem, bearing a profusion of large, well-filled pods. The roots are enormously productive of nodules. We especially recommend it to hog ranchers.

White Canadian Peas. These excellent soil renovators are probably the best suited to our local conditions. They are hardy enough to withstand the rainy season without artificial and expensive irrigation. They absorb alkali if not too excessive. A luxuriant crop can be grown when planted after January 1st. Sow 50 lbs. to acre in orchards. Price on application.

Whip-Poor-Will Cow Peas. This Southern Cow Pea has proven to be very satisfactory in this climate. It is a summer forage crop, or just the thing to grow in the late summer to plow under to enrich the soil for a crop of winter vegetables. Price on application.

STANDARD Inocu- lating BACTERIA

INSURES A
PERFECT CATCH,
LARGER YIELD
AND HIGHER FEED-
ING VALUE
OF ALL LEGUMES

Inoculation Insures Success



Grow Clover, Alfalfa, Beans, Peas, Vetch.

Inoculate Alfalfa. No ordinary soil contains sufficient nitrogen to carry a field of alfalfa year after year. Inoculated alfalfa takes its nitrogen from the air instead of the soil and succeeds. If not inoculated it often turns yellow and dies. Inoculation insures success on every soil.

Inoculate Beans, Peas, Vetch and increase the crop, add more nitrates to the soil, improve the land.

Inoculate Sweet Peas, Garden Peas, Garden Beans and secure larger vines, earlier maturity and longer bearing period.

Prepared For

Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Red Clover, Vetch, Garden Beans, Field Beans, Garden Peas, Field Peas, Sweet Peas, and all other Legumes.

PRICES

Garden Size 50c. Two Acre Size \$1.25.
One Acre Size 75c. Six Acre Size \$3.00.

Sent Post Paid, by Parcels Post, on receipt of price.

Easy to apply—nothing to do but moisten the seed—full directions in every package—date of preparation stamped thereon—should be used within 6 months for best results.

Inoculate all Legumes and they will form nodules on the roots, each nodule filled with millions of germs (bacteria) which take nitrogen from the air to supply the plant. The increased nitrogen supply causes larger growth, earlier maturity and heavier yield, besides increasing the feeding value and doubling the protein content of both the stalk and grain.

How to Plant An Attractive Lawn

We all know what a pleasing sight it is to see a dark green, velvety lawn, and we all agree that the lawn is the prettiest feature about the front garden. Yet we see so many neglected front lawns here, and a good many front gardens, where the people never made an attempt to grow a lawn at all, perhaps on account of the neighbors' "bad luck". We may admit that it takes a little more work and expense to grow a lawn here than it does in the east, but at the same time, let us remember that when we have a good lawn here once, it is a continual pleasure the year around and year after year, while in most of the eastern states the lawn only lasts during a few summer months. Therefore we can well afford a little extra work and a few more dollars in acquiring a perfect lawn if we make the attempt at all.

In starting the work of planting the lawn, first see that you have the correct grade. Avoid, if possible, a flat, impressionless grade. A lawn with a gentle slope if ever so small, towards the walks, always looks better. Almost any kind of soil can be "doctored", so it will grow grass to perfection, as long as it is not hardpan. Where this is the case of course soil must be filled in. Forget about the old time necessity of loading up the lawn spaces with stable manure.

Where the soil is very heavy or adobe pick up the ground and apply a coat of hydrated lime, 100 lbs. to 1200 square feet. Wet down and let it lay a few weeks, watering it once a day. The lime will cut through the soil and make it easy to work. A load of sand will also work wonders on soil of this kind. When through grading, see that the proposed lawnspace is loosened up thoroughly to a depth of 6 or 8 inches. Then rake over to a smooth finish and apply the artificial or so-called commercial fertilizer at the rate of 100 lbs. to 800 square feet. If the soil is very light, use half and half of bonemeal and fertilizer. In heavier soil use fertilizer alone. Rake in your fertilizer and be sure it is thoroughly mixed with the soil. Now sow your seed carefully and evenly at the rate of 1 lb. to 150 square feet. Kentucky blue grass seed will grow the best looking lawn here. A mixture of clover and blue grass makes a hardier lawn; use 1 lb. clover to 5 lbs. grass seed. When through sowing rake in seed, taking care not to displace it. Never attempt to sow on a windy day. After seed is raked in, cover with sawdust, 1 sack to 175 square feet. The sawdust protects the seed germs from the sun and keeps the surface from crusting after watering. Roll the lawn until it is firm and then water thoroughly with a gentle spray, taking care not to wash out the seed or displace the covering. From now on, keep the lawn wet all the time, watering as often as 4 or 5 times a day, until grass is up, which will take from 9 to 11 days. Then diminish watering to once or twice a day. Start in cutting the grass as soon as high enough for the lawnmower to nip the tender tops. It requires a sharp lawnmower to cut a new lawn. After lawn is cut once, a thorough watering three times a week is sufficient to produce a perfect looking lawn.

A lawn planted after these directions should be ready to cut in five weeks and will stay a perfect lawn for from ten to twenty years, if kept free from weeds and given commercial fertilizer twice a year, in the spring and the fall, at the rate of 100 lbs. to 1000 square feet.

It is needless to add that a coat of commercial fertilizer will also work wonders on an old and yellow lawn, if the proper amount of water is applied afterwards.

Write or ask for price on Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover.

We carry nothing but fancy grades of lawn grass. Our Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover seed are as good as can be bought anywhere. Prices on application.

We can Help You Plan Your War Garden

Flower Garden Planting Calendar

JANUARY

If possible before spading have a good thick dressing of stable manure applied and spaded under. See to the Sweet Peas that were planted in September and October. Carefully hoe them and hill up a little. Prepare hotbed for planting half-hardy plant seed, plants and cuttings. Make another planting of Sweet Peas and all hardy annuals.

FEBRUARY

This is really our spring month. Plant nearly everything in hardy annuals and perennials. Thoroughly work up the surface of soil after each rain and keep it mellow, which will hasten the growth. Plant out Gladiolus and Tuberose, Callas, Anemones, Ranunculus and Japanese Lilies, Iris, etc. Plant Sweet Peas for late flowering, all the varieties of annual and perennial Poppies. Look after all Carnations and if over two years they should be replaced with young plants. Carnations may be planted at any time of the year, but this is a good time to plant them to get strong plants for fall and winter blooming.

MARCH

Plant Gladiolus and Tuberose, Begonias (Tuberous rooted) for succession. This is the best garden month of the year for California, and all kinds of work is in order. Weeds also make a big growth this month, keep them well out of the garden. Plant Antirrhinum, Intermediate Stocks; these Stocks if planted now will flower in August and September when flowers are scarce. You can successfully plant nearly everything in the flower, shrub and tree seed line; nearly all danger of frost is past by the 15th and all work should be carefully pursued as a little neglect now may mean a considerable loss later on. Plant Roses and all hardy bush stuff. Be sure and try out Giant Comet Aster.

APRIL

Renew your hanging baskets that have not stood the winter well by getting new plants for them; those injured by the cold should be discarded. You can now plant Dahlias and Gladiolus, in fact the Gladiolus may be planted at any time in and around San Diego. If your supply of Aster plants is short there is still plenty of time for them to flower. Use Branching for late, Comet for medium and Dwarf for early flowering. Our strain of Aster is a special importation and is the best that money can buy.

MAY

If you have been following our advice you now have great quantities of flowers, but for fall flowering sow Nasturtiums, Phlox, Salpiglossis, Centaurea, Dianthus

and Mignonette now. Also Scabiosa, Digitalis, Campanulas and Delphinium.

JUNE

Trim edgings of border and hedges and carefully attend to watering. Dahlias may still be planted. Sow Eucalyptus seeds for winter planting.

JULY

Continue to dig and store bulbs as they ripen. Trim edgings and hedge rows and sow perennial flower seeds in shady situations. Sow Pansies for early fall flowering.

AUGUST

This is the best month in the year in which to sow hardy perennials. Most varieties if sown this month will flower next year. Also sow Calceolaria, Cineraria, Pansy and Primula seeds. Do not water Roses this month or next month at all. Let them dry down and rest. Sow Stock, Centaurea and Winter Blooming Sweet Peas for flowers during the holidays.

SEPTEMBER

Commence planting Hyacinths, Tulips, Anemones and other Dutch bulbs toward the end of the month. Prick off Calceolarias, Cinerarias, and Primulas sown last month into small pots and continue to plant same for succession. Plant all the hardy annuals and perennials also more Winter Blooming Sweet Peas.

OCTOBER

Commence planting Hyacinths, Narcissus, Tulips and all other Dutch bulbs as soon as they arrive. Sow Pansies again this month, also Stocks, Scabiosa, Winter Sweet Peas, Phlox, Dianthus, etc., for winter flowering. Mulch and manure Roses and thoroughly water them, give lots of manure and you will have lots of flowers if you did not let them grow during the last two months.

NOVEMBER

Continue planting all Dutch bulbs. Sow Pansy, Stocks, Phlox, Centaureas, Dianthus, etc. Place your orders for early supply of Roses, Carnations, etc. Thoroughly mulch the garden with stable manure or Pulverized Sheep Manure.

DECEMBER

Finish planting Dutch Bulbs this month. Look about for your supply of hardy bedding plants—Roses, Salvias, Carnations, etc. Also plant Japanese Lilies, Pansies, Stocks, Sweet Peas, Phlox, Mignonette, Candytuft, Alyssum, Cosmos, etc. Thoroughly protect tender stuff from the cold nights, and let this be among your New Year's resolutions: "I will use more fertilizer next year."

Annual and Perennial Flower Seeds

We carry a full line of Flower Seeds bought from the best growers in this country and abroad, and guarantee them as good as any seeds sold on this coast.

Roses

We buy our bushes only from the best growers so that our stock is strictly first class. Bushes, large, healthy and vigorous. The general list run \$3.00 per dozen. New and scarce varieties from 50c up.

The best season of the year for planting roses is from January 1st to March 15th, with the recommendation for an early planting.

New and Rare Varieties

Mme. Edouard Herriott. "The Daily Mail Rose," so deservedly popular. Produces a profusion of exquisitely formed and sweetly scented buds of reddish copper and coral tints. \$1.00 each.

Ophelia. Brilliant salmon-flesh, shaded with rose on outer edges of petals, with a heart of glowing peach-pink and orange-yellow blending, all passing finally to lighter shades, fragrant, free and continuous in bloom; immune to mildew. \$1.00 each.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. A general favorite of most striking color—Indian-yellow shading to lemon-cream at edge of petals; of free growth and easy culture. 35c each.

George Arends. Bright red carmine to delicate rose; extremely large, full and delicately scented, very floriferous. Long stiff stems. 50c each.

Harry Kirk. A splendid rose of robust constitution, flowering freely and continuously, blooms are large, with large smooth petals, form perfect, buds long and elegant. Color deep sulphur yellow, passing to a lighter shade at the edges of the petals. 50c each.

Lady Hillingdon. Deep apricot yellow shading to orange, long pointed buds borne in great profusion on long willowy stems. Holds its color to the last. 50c each.

Miss Alice de Rothschild. Rich deep citrus yellow, which intensifies as the bloom expands. The flowers are large, full and of perfect form, with high pointed center, the petals charmingly reflex. Continuous bloomer and very fragrant. 75c each.

Radiance. Brilliant rosy carmine, shaded with rich opaline-pink tints in the open flower, which is large, full of fine form, with cupped petals. Good keeper and fragrant. 75c each.

Sunburst. Orange-copper or golden-orange and golden-yellow, all intense shades, giving an extremely brilliant effect. A giant rose, long stems, long pointed buds, vigorous, free and healthy. 50c each.

Edward Mawley. Velvet-crimson of a deep, rich color on huge petals beautifully arranged to form faultless blooms of wonderful depth, sweetly perfumed and never off color in the hottest weather. Growth handsome, uniform and perfect, holding each bloom rigidly upright. Perpetual bloomer. 50c each.

Mrs. George Shawyer. Brilliant rose-pink or bright peach-pink. Flowers large, well formed, fairly full, petals of good substance. The most popular rose of its color. 75c each.

Pharisaer. Rosy white, shaded salmon, large, full and very floriferous; of strong, vigorous growth, long stiff stems, with fine large foliage. 50c each.

General List

J. B. Clark. Intense scarlet, shaded crimson maroon, very dark and rich, and sweetly fragrant, petals large, deep and smooth, extremely high petaled center, foliage bronzy green. 25c each.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell. Long and pointed buds of rosy scarlet, opening coppery salmon; large, semi-double and extremely showy. A fancy forcer and rampant grower with exceptionally handsome foliage and an excellent keeper. 35c each.

Mrs. John Laing. A beauty in clear white shining pink, each bud in its long serrated calyx with adjacent green foliage forms a dainty and lovely boutonniere, immense full blooms on long stiff stems, sweetly scented. 25c each.

Bessie Brown. Erect stems, full deep blooms of enormous petals, white flushed with pink, growing deeper towards the center. A marvelously beautiful rose. 25c each.

Black Prince. Intensely dark crimson, approaching black; cup shaped, large and full, one of the finest of its class and color. 25c each.

Clg. Kaiserine. A. V. Ivory white, a beautiful climbing rose. 25c each.

Clg. Papa Gontier. Dark crimson, passing to glowing crimson; large buds, and deep, open semi-double flowers. A constant bloomer and vigorous grower. A California favorite. 25c each.

Clg. Souvre de Wootton. Velvety red, same in bloom as the bush Wootton, rampant climber, profuse with splendidly formed flowers. 35c each.

Clg. Mad. Caroline Testout. Beautiful glowing pink. 25c each.

Cloth of Gold. A favorite climber in the south for veranda, etc. Large, very full and double, highly fragrant, a clear golden yellow. 35c each.

Etoile de Lyon. Deep golden yellow, a healthy, vigorous grower, blooming freely early and late, full, deep and rich flowers, very sweet. 35c each.

Frau Karl Druschki. Our finest white rose, hardy and vigorous grower, with splendid long buds and magnificent white blooms. 35c each.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Clear imperial pink, reverse of petals rosy, silvery white, blooms of magnificent size and form. 35c each.

Killarney or the Irish Beauty. Brilliant sparkling pink, with large pointed buds, broad wax-like petals with silvery edges, and enormous semi-full flowers of exceeding beauty. 25c each.

Lady Battersea. Lovely wine red, very long pointed buds, and large full double blossoms. 25c each.

Mad. Abel Chatenay. A good grower and perpetual bloomer, large and beautiful in bud and bloom, deep recurved petals of

rose pink, with a tinge of salmon. 25c each.

Mad. Jenny Guillemot. Deep saffron yellow, opening canary with dark golden shadings, buds long and pointed, petals and blooms immense. 35c each.

Cecil Brunner. Rosy pink on a rich creamy white ground, shaded light salmon pink. Miniature flower rose. 25c each.

Mademoiselle Helene Gambiere. Beautiful orange-yellow, coppery at center, shading to almost white at outer edges, with a shade of salmon on reverse side; petals recurve to a point, very fragrant. 25c each.

Magna Charta. Extra large, full flowers of unusual depth; sweet and of fine form, bright rosy pink in color. 25c each.

Marie Van Houtte. Rich creamy white, faintly tinted with rose, very double, full and deliciously scented flowers. 25c each.

Paul Neyron. The largest of all rose blooms, bright, shining pink, clear and beautiful, very double and full, finely scented. Blooms first of season and all the summer. 25c each.

Perle de Jardins. Clear golden-yellow of a rich and beautiful shade, flowers large and globular in form and of great depth, richly perfumed. 25c each.

Reve d'or. Orange yellow climber and beautiful pillar rose. 25c each.

We carry a large number of varieties not listed here, write or ask us about them.

Ornamental Dept.

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

Acacia Baileyana. 30 ft. Blue, fern-like leaves and the most floriferous of the family; 2 to 3 feet, 50c each.

A. cultriformis. 8 ft. A blue-leaved, very free flowering shrub, most extensively planted for mass effect; 2 to 3 feet, 50c each.

A. dealbata. 60 ft. (Silver Wattle). A handsome tree for planting on lawns or in parks; also one of the best for streets, 3 feet, 50c each.

A. floribunda. 30 ft. A willow-leaved small tree of very free-flowering habit; most drought resistant, 3 to 4 feet, 50c each.

A. podalyriaefolia. A very rare and beautiful tree, somewhat similar to *Acacia cultriformis*, having larger and rounder leaves and larger flowers, which are produced in great profusion about Christmas time, and for this reason is especially recommended for cut flowers. Foliage of a beautiful grayish-green hue; flowers rich canary-yellow; hardy and easily grown; a very beautiful and attractive ornamental, 2 to 3 feet, 60c each.

A. melanoxylon. The famous Blackwood so much used on streets, except in the driest localities; 3 to 4 feet, 40c each.

A. molissima. One of the finer, fern-leaved species; excellent for street or garden planting, 3 to 4 feet, 50c each.

Abelia grandiflora. (*A. rupestris*.) "Hybrid Abelia." One of the prettiest shrubs in cultivation. The arching stems are clothed with dark glossy leaves, which are evergreen. Flowers small, fragrant and tube-like and a light-rose on the outside and white inside. Blooms the entire summer. 35c to 50c; large plants, \$1.00.

Aralia papyrifera. (Rice Paper Plant.) A tropical-looking tree or shrub, furnished with large, showy, deeply lobed leaves; of easy culture; a highly decorative plant for lawns or parking, 50c to \$1.00.

Arbutus unedo. "Strawberry Tree." Medium-sized shrub with clean, attractive foliage. They flower in the early winter, the blossoms being followed by red strawberry-like fruit which is edible. Balled, large plants, \$1.00.

Araucaria bidwillii. The most popular and hardy of this fine group of Australian pines. From \$1.50 and up.

A. excelsa. Well known as the Norfolk Island Pine. Fine for coastal planting but less heat enduring than the foregoing. From \$1.50 up.

Arbor vitae. Low, compact, coniferous evergreens of various foliage; all attaining about the same size and used for the same purpose. 2 to 3 feet, balled and sacked. \$1.00 and up.

Berberis aquifolium. (Mahonia aquifolium.) A handsome ornamental shrub with dark, lustrous, spiny-toothed green leaves; in winter the foliage assumes a bronze or coppery hue; flowers yellow, in dense clusters, appearing in spring; berries blue or nearly black; thrives in most any kind of soil, but partial shade and ample moisture result in brighter and glossier foliage. 75c to \$1.50.

Berberis darwinii. "Darwin's Barberry." A small shrub with silky, brown branches. Leaves usually with three spiny points at the tip, dark, glossy green; flowers orange-yellow, often tinged with red; berries dark purple. 75c to \$1.50.

Camphora officinalis. The well-known camphor tree of commerce; fine for lawn or streets; 3 to 4 feet, 75c.

Carob, or St. John's Bread. The most drought resistant of all our ornamental evergreens. The pods are fine stock food, much used in Europe. 18 inches to 2 feet, 50c each; large, \$1.50.

Casuarina stricta. A very fine tree in this climate, and becoming popular as an ornamental tree; wood tough; 3 to 4 feet, 75c each.

Coprosma baueri. Handsome, low-growing shrub. The round leaves are very glossy, as if varnished. Desirable as a bushy border around the porch or wall. Potted, 35c; large plants, 60c.

Choisya ternata. "The Mexican Orange." A pretty shrub attaining a height of 4 to 6 feet. Of low-growing habit, leaves bright, glossy green and aromatically scented. Blooms freely throughout season, producing an abundance of snow-white, sweet-scented orange-like flowers. Balled, fine plants, 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.00.

Crataegus pyracantha. "Burning Bush." A compact, much-branched evergreen shrub of low-spreading habit; foliage of a rich dark glossy green color; clusters of white flowers in the spring are followed by a wealth of scarlet berries which remain on the plant all winter, making it exceedingly attractive. Balled, strong plants, 75c to \$1.50.

Cedrus deodora. Incense or Indian cedar; one of the very best of evergreens for ornamental planting; \$2.00 each and up.

Cypress, Italian. Tall, columnar growth, much used for cemeteries and Italian gardens; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00 and up.

Cypress, Lawson's. A flat, fern-like leaf and a large, conical or pyramidal growth, makes this tree of high value for specimen effect; 4 to 5 feet, \$2.00 each.

Cypress, Monterey. The most common species; extensively used for hedges and

windbreaks. In small pots, 15c each, \$1.25 per 10, \$7.50 per 100. In flats, \$3.00 per 100.

Arizona Cypress. A beautiful bluish-green cypress of narrow pyramidal form from the mountains of Arizona and Northern Mexico. A handsome ornamental tree. 75c to \$1.50 each.

Diosma alba. "Breath of Heaven." Dwarf heath-like shrubs having small star-shaped white flowers, borne on the points of the twigs; being of a dainty and pretty appearance, they are much used in floral work. Potted, 40c; balled, 75c.

Eucalyptus citriodora. The lemon-scented gum, furnishing also a superior wood; sensitive to frost. In cans, 25c to 50c each.

E. corynocalyx. The sugar gum; most drought resistant of all, though less hardy than red or blue gums. In flats of 100, \$2.00.

E. robusta (Swamp Mahogany.) Thrives best on low grounds, especially near seacoast. A remarkably healthy, robust, variety; height 100 feet. In flats, \$2.00.

E. polyanthema. Round, poplar-like leaf of a bluish tinge; slow growing, but ornate. Prices on application.

E. ficifolia. The famous scarlet flowering gum. In pots, 2 to 3 feet, 75c each.

E. rostrata. The well-known red gum; hardy, water and drought resistant and of high value for all purposes. In flats of 100, \$2.00.

E. globulus. The blue gum is the best known, fastest growing and most extensively planted of all; not so hardy as the red gum. In flats of 100, \$2.00.

Ficus Australis. "Australian Banyan Tree." A handsome tree with large, glossy foliage, suitable for planting on large lawns. In pots, 2 to 3 feet, each \$1.00; 4 to 5 feet, each \$2.00.

Ficus elastica. "India Rubber Tree." Large glossy leaves. Grown as a potted plant, it is useful for inside decorations, and when planted out of doors in frostless places will grow into a large and strikingly handsome tree. \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Ficus macrophylla. "Moreton Bay Fig." One of the best of the broad-leaved evergreens for park and avenue planting. Hardier than the preceding. In Australia it is regarded as one of the finest of shade trees. 4 to 5 feet, \$2.00.

Fuchsia. All the leading sorts. 30c to 50c each.

Grevillea robusta. The Australian Silky Oak. A quick growing, drought resistant, ornamental tree for general purposes; 2 to 3 feet, in cans, 50c each.

Grevillea Thelemanniana. A finely-leaved, scarlet flowering shrub of great beauty and hardness. 2 feet, 75c each.

Genista Andreana. A beautiful variety. Flowers golden yellow, rich velvety purple and crimson wings, 75c each.

Scotch Broom. Drooping branches, covered in spring with bright yellow flowers. 50c each.

Spanish Broom. An upright growing shrub, flowers yellow on long, drooping, leafless branches. 50c each.

larger than the old variety, and a delight-
Hydrangea otaksa. The flowers are much

ful pink color. 25c to \$1.00 each. Other varieties in stock.

Hibiscus. Peachblow, double and single crimson. 18 inches to 2 feet, 50c each.

Hypericum moserianum. "Gold Flower". Pretty, low-growing shrub; producing large, single, bright yellow flowers, which open out flat, showing numerous long stamens. Very fine for massing. Potted, 35c to 50c.

Jacaranda ovalifolia. A rather tender tree with beautiful fern-like leaves and large, trumpet-shaped, blue flowers; 3 to 4 feet, 75c each.

Juniperus hibernica. "Irish Juniper." An erect, dense, columnar tree with foliage glaucous green. A handsome specimen for the formal garden. Balled, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 and up.

Lagunaria patersoni. 20 feet. A small pyramidal tree with ovate leaves, whitish underneath, flowers something like Hibiscus, pale rose color. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

Leptospermum laevigatum. This beautiful shrub does particularly well in California and is very valuable for planting in masses, and for filling up odd corners. It grows rapidly and in the spring is laden with a profusion of white blossoms. In gal. cans, 2 to 3 feet, 50c each.

Ligustrum japonicum. "Japanese Privet." A large shrub or small tree with leathery dark green, glossy leaves and white flowers; useful for a tall hedge or single specimen. Balled, 3 to 4 feet, 50c; flats of 100, \$3.50.

Ligustrum ovalifolium. "California Privet". Esteemed for hedge plants, and widely used in many parts of the country for this purpose. A strong growing pyramidal shrub, with bright green medium-sized leaves; forms a compact hedge by occasional pruning; of easy culture. Field grown, bushy, 3 to 4 feet, 75c each; flats of 100, \$3.50.

Macadamia ternifolia. "Queensland Nut." Very rare, ornamental tree, bearing a valuable edible nutt. In pots, \$1.50 and up.

Magnolia grandiflora. This large flowering, universal favorite, needs no description, as every plant lover knows it. 18 inches, to 3 feet, in cans, 75c each; 4 to 5 feet, \$2.00 each.

Melaleuca ericifolia. "Bottle Brush." A large shrub with small, narrow leaves and spikes of yellowish-white, brush-like flowers. 50c each.

M. hypericifolia. "Bottle Brush." A tall shrub with pretty, bright green, opposite leaves, and producing large spikes of rich red flowers. 50c each.

Myrtus communis. "Roman Myrtle." Valuable for either single specimens or small hedge. The foliage is a shining green and highly aromatic. Bears numerous small white flowers, followed by black berries. Splendid shrub or hedge plant. Suc-

ceeds well in hot, dry situations. Balled, 50c to \$1.00.

Myrtus microphylla. A small leaved form of the above. A handsome shrub of breaching habit. Balled, 50c to \$1.00.

Nandina domestica. "Japanese Nandina." A beautiful, upright growing dwarfish shrub; native of China and Japan. Leaves compound, with numerous small leaflets, rich red when young—dark green at maturity, and in fall is covered with masses of small red berries. 1 to 2 feet, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Osmanthus aquifolium. "Holly-leaved Olive." An evergreen shrub with spiny-toothed leaves, resembling those of the holly. In the autumn it produces short auxiliary clusters of deliciously fragrant flowers. 2½ to 3 feet, \$1.00.

Osmanthus fragrans. (Olea Fragrans.) "Fragrant Olive." Small tree or shrub with small fragrant white and golden colored flowers and glossy, leathery, broad leaves; blooms during the winter months. Potted, fine plants, \$1.00.

Oleanders. In several colors, both single and double. 50c to \$1.00 each.

Pepper Tree. The best-known strictly ornamental tree in Southern California. 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

Poinsettia pulcherrima. The well-known "Christmas Flower" of Mexico; unsurpassed for the splendor of its brilliant scarlet flower bracts; grows to a large size. 35c to \$1.00 each.

Parkinsonia aculeata. "Japanese Thorn." A showy ornamental tree of the Palo Verde type. The feathery branches have a drooping habit, and bear handsome yellow flowers. It thrives on the dryest soils, and endures some cold; succeeds well in the warmer parts of Arizona and California. 3 to 4 feet, 50c each.

Pittosporum undulatum. Very desirable shrub; large, dark green leaves; flower sweetly scented. 50c and up. Other varieties in stock.

Porch Plants. We carry a nice lot of Bay Trees, Boxwood Trees and Privet Bushes of different sizes, in stock. Prices on application.

Sterculia Acerifolia. (Australian Flame Tree). Pyramidal habit and large green leaves, produces masses of scarlet flowers, which can be seen at great distance. A very showy tree and should be in every collection. Large trees, \$1.50 and up.

Spiraea Reversiana (Bridal Wreath). A well known favorite shrub, with beautiful white flowers. 30c to 60c each.

Streptosolon jamesoni. A small shrub, particularly valuable for planting in dry, sunny situations. It blooms for a long period, and produces immense quantities of yellow and orange colored flowers. In gal. cans. 50c each.

Geo. P. Hall's book, "Garden Helps"

For Sale by Harris Seed Co. [75 cents]

Palms and Yuccas

Bamboos. In several species in clumps. \$1.00 and upward. Giant, \$3.00 and up.

Cocos Australis. Hardy, dwarf, feather leaved palm of the strictly ornamental class; 3 to 4 feet, \$3.00 each.

C. plumosa. The grandest palm grown in California; a living head of green ostrich plumes, 50c per foot.

Phoenix Canariensis. The most universally planted of all garden palms; known as the "Ornamental or Canary Island Date." \$2.00 and up.

W. robusta. The more slender species, used for street planting. \$1.50 and up.

Yucca pendula. The toughest, most graceful and enduring of all strap-leaved ornamentals, 75c to \$2.00 each.

Climbers, Ferns, etc.

Ampelopsis sempervirens. Beautiful ever-green slender climbing vine, with daintily cut leaves. Strong plants, 50c.

Ampelopsis veitchi. "Japan or Boston Ivy." A graceful clinging vine useful for covering walls, chimneys and stone work. The leaves change from green in summer to gorgeous tints of scarlet and yellow in the autumn, and for a time in the winter season is leafless. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Bignonia Cherei. One of the finest of the trumpet creepers; a rapid grower with large bright red flowers stained at the base of the tube with yellow. 75c.

B. Tweediana. A strong growing, self-clinging vine producing clear golden yellow flowers. 25c and 50c.

B. Venusta. A magnificent vine and one of the most popular of all. It is a strong, vigorous grower and all through the winter is completely covered with its long tubular orange-scarlet flowers. We recommend this very highly. 35c and 50c.

B. Violacea. Bears large oval leaves, deep shining green, and large violet mauve flowers. A lovely vine. 50c.

Bougainvillea Braziliensis. A large and brilliantly colored form of Bougainvillea, one of the best of all. 75c.

B. Lateritia. The distinct red of this variety has led to its popularity. The plant is very difficult of propagation, though a good grower when started, and this accounts for the high price at which the true type is always held. \$2.00.

Clematis. In several colors and shades, 35c each and up.

Ficus repens (Climbing Rubber). This is the best for brick or stone walls and fences. 25c and up.

Ivies. Both English and Japanese. 25c each and up.

Jasminum grandiflora. One of the best white species; blooms almost perpetually during the summer and fall; erect growing, branches drooping and angular. 35c each.

Jasminum Malayan. Rhynchospermum jasminoides. "Star" or "Confederate Jasmine." A beautiful free flowering and sweet scented climber of medium growth, blooming profusely in the spring; delightfully fragrant. 50c to \$1.00.

Jasminum primulinum. The finest of all the climbing jasmines; blooms freely, the flowers being large and a rich golden yellow; a vigorous grower of easy culture. 35c and up.

Jasminum revolutum. The well known yellow Jasmine; a half climbing plant of strong rapid growth; very fragrant. 35c.

Honeysuckle. Japanese and variegated, 25c to 50c each.

Muehlenbeckia complexa. Rapid growing twining vine, with dark viry stems and tiny leaves; known sometimes as the Maiden Hair Vine. Excellent for covering trees, posts, fences, etc. 25c and up.

Plumbago. In white or blue. In 4 inch pots, 25c to 50c each.

Solanum jasminoides. A very quick grower, producing small flowers in great profusion. Fine for quickly covering out-buildings or high fences with pretty green foliage and sheaves of bloom. 25c and up.

Tecoma australis. This beautiful vine is exceedingly useful for covering the sides of buildings. Its principal value lies in its elegant thick foliage and its rampant growth. Flowers are small but produced in great profusion. Color creamy white. 50c.

Tecoma capensis. "Cape Honeysuckle". A half-climbing species usually grown on trellises or porches, or can easily be trained into shrub form by cutting the long shoots back severely. A very effective plant with its glowing scarlet flowers above the dense foliage, which is evergreen. A compact grower and almost continuous bloomer; fine for sunny side of the house. 50c.

Tecoma grandiflora. "Chinese Trumpet Flower." A handsome climbing shrub and the most floriferous and gorgeous of all the climbing species. The flowers are large, of a brilliant orange hue and borne in large terminal clusters; like the Tecoma radicans it loses its leaves in the winter season. 50c.

Tecoma McKenni. A strong growing variety, which quickly develops into a large vine; the flowers are light pink of a pretty shade; of easiest culture. 25c.

Tecoma radicans. "American Trumpet Vine." A strong growing vine. The flowers differ by being longer and narrower; rich scarlet color. Very hardy; deciduous. 25c and up.

Vitis capensis. "Evergreen Grape." This new evergreen foliage vine is a rampant grower with large leaves producing a highly decorative effect. Strong plants, 50c.

Wistaria chinensis. "Chinese Wistaria". A very strong grower; a high climber and twines tightly. Flowers sky blue, in pendulous clusters. Blooms very profusely in early spring. 50c.

Wistaria chinensis alba. "White Chinese Wistaria". A fine variety with white flowers; otherwise same habit as the preceding. 50c.

Wistaria multijuga. "Japanese Loose-clustered Wistaria." A rare species, bearing purplish or lilac-colored flowers in immense loose clusters, sometimes two feet in length. 50c, grafted, \$1.50.

Asparagus plumosus. This elegant fern-like plant has smooth stems and gracefully arching, fine feathery foliage. Forms long sprays which are used extensively with floral decorations. 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

Asparagus sprengeri. Desirable as a pot-

ted plant and particularly adapted for suspended baskets. Its finely cut fronds droop gracefully. Being a strong feeder, it likes liberal watering and fertilizing. Potted, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

Nephrolepis bostoniensis. "Boston Sword Fern." Well known ferns. The wide arching fronds give a graceful effect. 50c to \$1.

Nephrolepis exaltana. "Common Sword Fern." Fronds narrow and upright growth. 35c to \$1.00.

Nephrolepis whitmani. "Ostrich Plume Fern." A variation of the Boston fern. The fronds are beautifully fringed. 50c to \$1.50.

Woodwardia radicans. This grand hardy fern is useful for outdoor planting in shady spots. The fronds grow from two to four feet in length; gracefully curved. 50c.

Other ferns in stock.

In season we keep the following bedding plants at market prices: Asters, Cannas, Carnations, Chrysanthemums, Geraniums, Heliotrope, Marguerites, Pansies, Shasta Daisies, Verbenas and Violets.

Imported and Domestic Bulbs

We import most of our bulbs straight from Holland and carry a full line of the highest quality. Write or phone and ask for our Bulb List.

Fruit Dept.

We buy our fruit trees only from first-class growers and aim to carry nothing but what is of first quality.

LEMONS

\$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10.

Write for prices of large lots.

Eureka. The favorite shipping commercial variety. Fruit of medium size, sweet rind, abundant acid and fine flavor; a heavy bearer. We recommend this variety.

Lisbon. Medium sized fruit; oblong with prominent point; few seeds; acid strong and of fine flavor; very productive.

Villa Francia. Fruit of medium size and of fine flavor; nearly seedless; rind thin, with no bitterness; valuable for commercial planting.

ORANGES

\$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10.

Washington Navel. The most profitable orange grown; a regular bearer of large, luscious fruit of the most delicious flavor; fine shipper; the best variety for California.

Valencia Late. A late and prolific bearer; fruit medium size, oval, solid and heavy; flesh exceedingly juicy and sweet; holds its quality until autumn.

Tangerine. The standard variety; ripens at the same time as the navels; pulp is sweet and separates freely from the rind.

Ruby Blood. Medium size, nearly round; skin thin but tough; pulp rich, juicy and sweet, streaked with red. The tree is hardy, good grower and regular bearer.

Kumquatt. The Kin-Kan of Japan, meaning Gold Orange. Fruit very small, olive shaped; the rind is orange yellow and has a pleasant aroma; used by the Orientals for preserving. The tree is dwarf and highly ornamental when laden with the handsome fruits.

THE POMELO OR GRAPE FRUIT

Large trees, \$1.50 each; per 10, \$12.50.

Write for prices of large lots.

Marsh's Seedless. Said by many to be the best of the pomelo family; seedless and sweet; it can be eaten without sugar when fully matured.

LIMES

Mexican Lime. The well known Mexican variety is a valuable and useful fruit preferred by some to the lemon. From this fruit the lime juice of commerce is obtained. Every grower of citrus trees should have a tree or two for home use. \$1.50 each.

Bearss Seedless Lime. Fruit large, more than twice the size of the Mexican; seedless, very juicy with pronounced acidity; quite hardy and exceedingly productive; fruits mature all the year round; one of the best in cultivation. More of a tree than a shrub. \$1.50 each.

We are in a position to supply customers with the best in the citrus line. We would recommend intending purchasers to order early and in that way secure the best trees.

THE AVOCADO

Persia Gratissima (Avocado or Alligator Pear). A splendid tropical fruit, native of the West Indies and Mexico. Fruit very large, pear shaped, skin a greenish-purple. Flesh yellowish-green, firm, of an exquisite taste; eaten as a salad. Fruit commands large prices on the market. Tree a fast grower, attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet. We are in touch with all the best Avocado growers in Southern California, and can supply the best varieties of this fruit both for home and commercial use, at market prices. We solicit correspondence. Write for prices and particulars.

ANONA

Anona cherimolia. "The Custard Apple" or Cherimoya. This fruit can be highly recommended for planting in situations where the lemon and orange tree do well. The tree grows to fair size and produces good fruits varying in size and shape; color usually grayish-brown; pulp a custard-like consistency, possessing a delicious flavor. The fruit should be picked green like the pear, when reaching maximum size, and laid away until it turns to a uniform brown.

FEIJOA SELLOWIANA

Feijoa Sellowiana is a tall, much branched shrub, closely related to the well known Guavas, but quite distinct from all of them in its foliage, flowers and fruits. It will stand more cold than any of the species of Guavas as yet introduced. As an ornamental shrub Feijoa is a most remarkable one, both for its persistent foliage—which is glossy green above and silvery white underneath—and for its large flowers, with broad white petals and long, bright crimson stamens, appearing in the greatest profusion during April and May. The fruit has the shape of a plum, 3 inches by 2½; the skin of a peculiar metallic green color, thin, but tough enough to insure safe shipment for long distances. The pulp is white and juicy, sweet, with a little acidity, in flavor

and perfume an indescribable blend of pineapple, raspberry and banana; and not more than twenty very fine tiny seeds are to be found in each fruit.

It has proved to be not at all particular about soil, and is sure to thrive under ordinary care. According to size, 50c and up.

GUAVAS

Strawberry Guava. (*Psidium Cattleianum*.) A fine glossy-leaved shrub or small tree, which produces in abundance a luscious fruit about the size of a large strawberry; round and deep reddish-brown color. The fruit is highly prized for table use when fresh, and for jams and jellies has few equals. Aside from its economic value the shrub is sufficiently ornamental to merit a place in any garden. Plants, small size, 25c each; balled, large size, 50c and up each. Flats, \$5.00 per 100.

Yellow Strawberry Guava. (*Psidium Lucidum*.) Similar to the common variety in habit of growth and shape of fruit. The fruit is yellow, somewhat larger, and of finer flavor. 50c each.

Lemon Guava. (*Psidium Guajava*.) One of the finest of the Guava family; large, pear-shaped yellowish fruit; the bush is somewhat tender and should be grown only in the most favored localities. 50c.

LOQUAT

An evergreen tree attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet, large glaucous leaves of a compact habit. Valuable as an ornamental shade and fruit tree. The fruit is very desirable and popular; also makes a splendid jelly. One of the earliest fruits to ripen.

Advance. One of the best budded sorts; fruit pear shaped; borne in large compact clusters; color orange yellow; flavor a distinct and sub-acid; ripens in May. Balled, 2 to 3 feet, \$2.00 each.

Seedling. Grown from selected seed; forms a larger tree than the budded varieties, but the fruit is somewhat smaller and the tree is later coming into bearing. 3 to 4 feet, 75c to \$1.00 each.

SAPOTA

White Sapota. "*Casimiroa Edulis*." Native of Mexico. Fruit yellow, about the size of a small orange, round, with smooth skin. It contains three or four large seeds imbedded in a white pulp of pleasing taste, and of a peach-like flavor. It thrives well in the warmer sections of California. The tree under favorable conditions attains considerable height, of a spreading habit, rendering it desirable where evergreens are a consideration. Merits attention from lovers of tropical fruits as no collection of such is complete without one or more of these ornamental and profitable fruit trees. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00.

Our goods and our prices are *right*

Deciduous Fruits

APPLES

Size, 4 to 6 feet, 25c each; \$20.00 per 100—50 at 100 rate. Single trees, 10c extra for packing.

Summer Varieties

Early Harvest. Fine for table; medium size; light yellow; tender and sweet.

Red June. Early; oblong in shape; medium size; fine for table.

Red Astrachan. One of the best commercial varieties; large, red, with a pleasing acid flavor.

Fall Varieties

Gravenstein. Tree is a vigorous grower; fruit large; splashed with red and orange; tender, crisp and of fine flavor.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, light yellow; flesh yellow, crisp and juicy; fine for table or cooking.

Winter Varieties

Large Bellflower. Large size; oblong; flesh juicy, rather acid; does well in California.

Newtown Pippin. Large, golden yellow; flesh crisp and juicy; one of the standard varieties in California.

White Winter Pearmain. Oblong of medium size; yellowish white with broken spots; flesh juicy and of fine quality; planted largely in this state.

Winesap. Medium; deep red; flesh yellow; of fine rich flavor.

APPLES, CRAB

Transcendant. Fruit large; tree productive; crisp and juicy; skin yellow striped with red; 35c each.

APRICOTS

Size 4 to 6 feet, 40c each; \$30.00 per 100—50 at 100 rate.

Single tree 10c extra for packing.

Hemskirke. Large; slightly flat on the sides; flesh orange; tender and juicy.

Moorpark. Very large; yellowish green, brownish red on sunny side; fine for canning and drying.

Royal. More extensively planted than any other variety; fine for canning and drying; fruit oval, yellow red on side next the sun.

CHERRIES

Sizes 4 to 6 feet, 40c each; \$30.00 per 100—50 at 100 rate.

Black Tartarian. Fruit large; purplish black; flesh rich and delicious; fine bearer; one of the best blacks.

Early Richmond. Very productive and one of the best for cooking; dark red and juicy, but of acid flavor.

Napoleon Bigarreau (Royal Ann). A splendid cherry of large size; yellow, spotted with red, and red cheek; flesh juicy and sweet; a fine bearer.

FIGS

Size 4 to 6 feet, 50c each. Size 3 to 4 feet, 40c each.

Write or ask for varieties not mentioned in catalogue.

Black California. Large, dark purple; very productive; the kind found most common in California.

Brown Turkey. Fruit large; color violet brown; the earliest fig in the San Francisco market.

Calimyrna. The genuine Smyrna fig; skin lemon yellow; pulp amber color; fruit has a richness and flavor unsurpassed by any other variety and when dried contains more sugar than the imported Smyrna fig.

White Smyrna. A compact grower of spreading habit; skin thin, grayish green; a splendid table fig.

GRAPES

American Varieties

Prices: 15c each, \$1.25 per dozen, except where otherwise noted.

Concord. One of the most popular. Is large size, both bunch and berry; quality good; color black; covered with bloom; juicy and sweet. A vigorous grower and good producer. Time of ripening, August to September.

Isabella. A fine market variety; berries oval, black, sweet and juicy.

Worden. Black and of large size. Said to be a seedling of the Concord which it greatly resembles. Ripens a few days earlier than the Concord, and is of superior flavor. Berries larger than Concord, bunch large and compact.

Foreign Varieties

Prices: 15c each, \$1.25 per dozen.

Foreign Grapes are very widely distributed, and heavily grown in California—in fact, the industry is one of the most important in the State. No home garden is complete without a few choice varieties for family use.

The varieties listed below are among the very best and will give entire satisfaction.

Black Hamburg. Bunches and berries large, sweet, juicy; one of the best table grapes. Time of ripening, September to October.

Cornichon. Black; late; fine for shipping or market; agreeable flavor. Ripens October.

Flame Tokay. Berries large; skin thick; pale red; flesh firm and sweet; excellent for table. Ripens September to October.

Malaga. Immensely productive; berries very large on large bunches; yellowish green; a splendid shipper. Ripens August to September.

Mission. The first grape grown in California; purple black, sweet and delicious.

Muscat of Alexandria. Yellowish green; skin thick; extensively planted for raisins, and a fine table grape. Ripens late August.

Thompson's Seedless. A prolific bearer; large bunches, berries greenish yellow, seedless, larger than the Sultana; makes a raisin of fine quality. Ripens in August.

NECTARINES

Hardwicke. Rich and of fine flavor; skin green, with red cheek; large size; a splendid variety. 40c each.

New White. One of the most popular varieties and more freely planted than all other Nectarines combined. Used largely for drying. Fruit large, skin white with slight traces of red; flesh white, tender, very juicy, rich flavor. 50c each.

PEACHES

White Freestone

Size 4 to 6 feet, 35c each; \$25.00 per 100—50 at 100 rate. Single trees, 10c extra.

Write or ask for varieties not mentioned in catalogue.

Alexander. Considered the best early; large, greenish white, shaded with red; sweet and juicy. Ripens early in June.

Australian Saucer. Medium flat, hollowed like a saucer on one side, hence the name. Skin white, shaded crimson in the sun; flesh white, sweet, delicious flavor; pit very small, almost round; an oddity for home consumption only. July.

Yellow Freestone

The J. H. Hale Peach. Golden Yellow color, carmine blush, solid and firm, globular shape. One-third to one-half larger than the Elberta. Fine flavor, ripens early and hangs late. Good shipper. The finest peach in the market today. Only a limited number for sale. Price, 3 to 4 feet, 50c each, \$4.50 for 10.

Early Crawford. Large, oblong; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh excellent.

Elberta. Very large; bright yellow, with a beautiful mottled red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet; tree a uniform and regular bearer and strong grower. Fruit very showy and a perfect freestone. One of the best market varieties; also very highly esteemed for canning and drying. Last of July.

Foster. Fruit large; yellow, red on cheek; rich and juicy; fine for canning or drying. Ripens July.

Late Crawford. Very large; yellow, red cheek; sweet and of fine flavor; good for canning, etc.

Salway. A standard late peach; large; yellow mottled, with red cheeks; of sweet, luscious flavor. Ripens middle of September.

Clingstone

Heath Cling. Very large; white, with light shade of red; tender and sweet; good for canning. Ripens middle of September. 35c each.

Lemon Cling. Fruit large; lemon shape; red on sunny side; rather acid in flavor. 35c each. Also orange cling.

PEARS

Early Varieties

Sizes 4 to 6 feet, 40c each; \$30.00 per 100—50 at 100 rate. Single trees 10c extra for packing.

Bartlett. Most famous of the table sorts; large, finely flavored and luscious; an abundant bearer; fruit yellow, with pale blush on sunny side. Ripens August.

Flemish Beauty. Large; pale yellow; flesh yellowish white, juicy and melting; good bearer and very hardy. Ripens September and October.

Madeline. The earliest; fruit medium; pale yellow; flesh melting and sweet. Ripens June and July.

Seckel. Small, but of superlative table excellence; color yellow russet with red cheek; spicy flavor; very popular. Ripens August to September.

Winter Bartlett. Fruit large; flesh tender, juicy and melting, with flavor almost identical with Bartlett; in every way a grand fruit.

Winter Nelis. Skin yellowish green; medium, dotted with russet; flesh fine grained, exceedingly juicy and sweet; a fine shipper and splendid keeper. Ripens December.

PLUMS

Sizes 4 to 6 feet, 40c each; \$30.00 per 100.

Burbank. The best of the Japanese varieties; fruit large, round, red; flesh yellow, sweet, with a very pleasant flavor. Ripens July.

Durate. Skin deep purple, big yellow dots, blue bloom. Flesh purple crimson; nearly freestone; very rich, commingling of flavors. Ripens beginning of August; heavy bearer; good keeper and shipper. Strong trees, 4 to 6 feet, 60c each; 5 for \$2.50.

Green Gage. Pale green; small, round, juicy, of fine flavor. Ripens August.

Kelsey Japan. Ornamental and a splendid bearer; fruit large, light red when ripe; of splendid quality. Ripens July to September.

Satsuma. Large, dark red; firm, solid and juicy and of fine flavor. Ripens July to September.

Wickson. Originated by Mr. Burbank. The tree is a strong grower, formed like the Kelsey, but more symmetrical. When ripe color is rich claret, flesh amber, very juicy. Ripens early in August.

PERSIMMONS

Japanese Persimmons are becoming more popular each season, especially for winter fruit, besides they always realize a high figure in the markets. We carry in stock all the standard sorts. 50c each.

OLIVES

Mission. Fruit medium to large; fine for pickles either green or ripe; makes splendid oil. Write for prices.

Manzanillo. The finest Seville olive, valuable for pickling and oil; a prolific bearer and one of the best. Write for prices.

QUINCE

Champion. Fruit yellow, large and handsome; bears early, and is more productive than the above; cooks tender and is of excellent flavor. 40c each.

Pineapple. Large fruit; fine for preserves; productive and popular; color golden yellow; pineapple flavor. 40c each.

PRUNES

Sizes 4 to 6 feet, 40c each; \$30.00 per 100—50 at 100 rate.

French Prune. Violet purple; rich and sugary; medium size; productive; fine for drying; planted extensively on this account.

Hungarian Prune. Large; reddish violet; juicy and sweet; a vigorous tree and strong bearer; fine for shipping or home market.

Sugar. Early tree; vigorous; carries a high percentage of sugar; dark purple flesh; tender and rich.

Tragedy. Originated in Sacramento county; medium; skin dark purple; flesh yellowish-green, very rich and sweet; parts readily from the pit; tree a rapid grower and very productive. Valuable on account of its earliness and as a shipping fruit. Early June.

ALMONDS

Size 4 to 6 feet, 40c each.

I. X. L. Nuts large, easily shelled; no bleaching necessary, fine bearer; tree of upright growth; highly recommended by planters.

Ne Plus Ultra. Tree a rapid grower; leaves large; good bearer; nuts large; shell soft.

Nonpareil. Of a weeping style of growth; small foliage; a heavy bearer with thin shell; one of the best.

WALNUTS

4 to 6 feet, 50c each.

Santa Barbara's Soft Shell. Seedling. The nuts are large, with thin shell; kernel white and sweet; the favorite in Southern California.

Grafted Placencia Perfection. One of the best. The nuts command a better price than any other variety. \$1.50 each.

Write for prices on hundred lots.

BLACKBERRIES

Crandall's Early. Everbearing; large and firm; early; one of the best. Per doz. 50c, \$3.00 per 100.

Mammoth Blackberry. A mammoth in growth, and unlike any other blackberry plant. In a favorable season it has attained a growth of 20 feet. The foliage is large, and thick and of a deep green color. Fruit is enormously large, some berries being $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; ripens three weeks before other kinds. Of delicious flavor and sure to become a great favorite. To obtain the best results should plant upon a trellis, the plants 6 to 8 feet in the rows. \$1.00 per dozen, \$6.00 per 100.

CURRANTS

Cherry. Large, red, fine for preserves; productive. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Black Naples. Large, black, fine for jams and jellies. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

DEWBERRIES

The improved varieties of Dewberry or trailing blackberry are very popular. They are enormous croppers, produce fruit of the very best quality which ripens fully two weeks earlier than any of the blackberries. Plants should be set four feet apart with rows six feet apart. Immediately following the harvesting, all the old canes should be cut off and the following spring the new ones should be trained to a wire two feet from the ground.

Gardena. Berries large, glossy black, rich and delicious; vines bear heavily and produce an abundance of fruit. Per doz., 75c; per 100, \$4.00.

Lucretia. Produces an abundance of large, glossy black fruit of excellent quality; earlier than the blackberry. Per doz., 75c; per 100, \$4.00.

GOOSEBERRIES

Downing. Fruit of good size; light green; oval; skin smooth; of fine flavor. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Houghton. A fine grower and a good bearer; pale red fruit, sweet and juicy. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

LOGANBERRY

Said to be a cross between the raspberry and the blackberry, and partaking of the flavor of both, only more delicious than either. Seeds few; ripens early; excellent for table, either raw or stewed, 50c per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

Phenomenal. The berries grow in clusters of from five to ten, and are somewhat larger than the Loganberry, to which it has a close resemblance. It is far more productive than that variety. It is easily grown, and is very firm. The method of training and pruning is the same as for the Loganberry. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz.

RASPBERRIES

They do not grow as rank as the blackberry, so may be planted four feet apart, but not less than six feet between the rows. Do not allow more than five canes to grow from one root.

California Surprise. A good winter bearer. 50c per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

Cuthbert. Berries very large, rich red, flavor good; a fine shipper. 50c per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

Fertilizers

Nuvida Flower and Fern Fertilizer. A highly concentrated complete fertilizer to be used in small quantities. It gives most satisfactory results. 25c per can.

Concentrated Pulverized and Steamed Sheep Manure. A splendid preparation for the lawn and garden, processed so that it is absolutely free of all weed seeds. A complete fertilizer, quickly available and easy to use. Price \$2.50 per 100 lb. sack. Small quantities, 3c lb.

Lawn and Garden Fertilizer. A well proportioned fertilizer for the lawn and garden, supplying all the necessary plant foods. Price \$3.50 per 100 lb. sack.

Bone Meal. Rich in phosphoric acid and nitrogen. \$3.50 per 100 lb. sack.

Agricultural Hydrated Lime. It supplies the element calcium to plants, it makes "sour soil sweet," changes an acid condi-

tion to a slightly alkaline one, it has the power to shrink clay and adobe soils making a larger number of crumbs from a sticky mass, it prevents packing, baking and cracking; makes cultivating easier, it promotes the normal decay of organic matter in the soil preventing the accumulation of poisonous matter, it promotes the change of nitrogen in organic matter into available nitrates, liberates and places at the disposal of plants potash and phosphoric acid already in the soil. It destroys fungus and the germs of insect life that infest the soil. Hydrated lime because of its fineness, high calcium content and concentrated condition is the ideal agricultural lime and the most economical on the market. Use one half less than other forms of lime. In cloth sacks weighing one hundred pounds. Per sack \$1.50.

Insecticides and Fungicides

Formaldehyde. It is of pronounced efficiency in destroying disease germs affecting both animal and plant life, and is largely used for dipping seed potatoes as a preventive of scab. Use 1 pint to 25 or 30 gallons of water. Pint bottle 40c.

Carbon Bisulphide. A liquid used for fumigating stored grains and seeds to kill insects, and also to rid the ground of ants. Quarts 50c, ½ gal. \$1.00, gal. \$1.75.

Bluestone. This material is used for making Bordeaux mixture as a spray for plant diseases, in the chicken house, etc. It is also used as a preventive for barley and wheat smut, by soaking the seed in a solution of one pound to five gallons of water for ten minutes. Per lb. 25c. Write for prices on larger quantities.

"Black Leaf 40." A solution of nicotine sulphate containing 40% nicotine. The most highly recommended spray for soft bodied sucking insects, such as plant lice, thrips, leaf hoppers, canker and currant worms, cherry slugs, etc. Highly endorsed by the Japanese Farmers' Associations of both Los Angeles and San Diego for use against the green pea Aphis. Mixed with Lead Arsenate and Lime Sulphur it is at one time a remedy for scab, lice and codling moth on a tree.

Undiluted is a poison, but when diluted according to directions it is classed as a "non-poisonous dip" and is non-injurious to wool. "Black Leaf 40" is permitted by the U. S. Government and by State Regulations to be used in official dippings of sheep and cattle for Scabies. Price, small bottles 25c, ½ lb. 75c, 2 lbs. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$10.75.

Kerosene Emulsion. Very effective in destroying scale, plant lice, and all soft bodied insects that infest the foliage of plants. Price, quart 60c, gallon \$1.25.

Resin Wash. The spray recommended by most horticultural authorities as the best insecticide for scale insects. The wash is easy to apply, does not clog the nozzle, and has little caustic action on the sprayers. We recommend it very highly for scale, insects, mealy bug, etc. Quart 25c, gallon, 50c.

Lime Sulphur Solution (Rex). The best combination insecticide and fungicide on the market. A standard remedy for the San Jose and other scales on deciduous fruit trees. A sure remedy for the pear leaf blister mite and the oyster shell bark louse also curly leaf. As a fungicide it ranks with the well known Bordeaux Mixture. Price, quart 40c, gallon, 75c.

Bordeaux Mixture. The great standard fungicide used for all fungus diseases, such as blight, black rot, rust, scab, smut, etc. Acts both as a cure and a preventive. One gallon in 49 gallons of water makes a very effective spray. Price, quart 60c, gallon \$1.25, 5 gallons \$4.50.

Arsenate of Lead. The most effective of all insecticides for the suppression of leaf eating insects. Use in proportions of 2 to 3 pounds to 50 gallons of water, or 2 to 4 pounds to 100 gallons of water if a weaker solution is desired. You can judge best of the strength to be used by your local conditions and uses. Price, 1 lb. 60c, 5 lbs. \$2.00.

Lemon Oil Insecticide—Scale Killer has been used in the east for a long time by the florists, nurserymen and private gardeners, who recommend it for destroying scale insects, mealy bug, lice, thrips, etc. It is odorless, non-poisonous, and economical. We are very glad to be able to offer this to

the public as we feel certain every user will be highly satisfied. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 25c; 1 pint, 40c. Can be mailed.

Whale Oil Soap. Known now as Fish Oil Soap is an excellent and inexpensive means of killing plant lice and scale insects. Makes a good wash for trees and plants, kills insects and their eggs on the bark. Put up in convenient water-proof packages. Price, 1 lb. 25c. Write for price on larger quantities.

Hammond's Slug Shot. A fine powder used either in sprayer or duster. Thoroughly reliable in killing currant worms, potato bugs, cabbage worms, slugs, etc.

May be used on all vegetables without danger. Price, 10c per pound.

Sulpho Tobacco Soap. A combination insecticide and fungicide, equally good for aphids, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Also good for mildew. Price, 3 oz. bar 10c, 8 oz. bar 20c.

Tree Tanglefoot. For protecting trees against all climbing insects in a simple, economical and effective way, use Tree Tanglefoot. One application will remain sticky on the trees for three months even when fully exposed to the weather. A band 1-16 of an inch thick cannot be crossed. Price, 1 lb. 50c.

Stock and Poultry Supplies

Dr. Hess Poultry Panacea. Makes poultry healthy—makes hens lay—helps young chicks grow rapidly and shortens the moulting period. It cures and prevents gapes, cholera, leg weakness and indigestion—diseases which kill off more than half the yearly hatch; also an excellent roup treatment. Price, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, 3 lbs. 50c, 7 lbs. \$1.00, 25 lb. pail \$3.00.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. This scientific preparation is guaranteed to aid digestion, make stock healthy and expel worms. It helps the heavy fed animal take care of its extraordinary large ration, converts more of it into flesh and milk and corrects the evils that arise from violating nature through heavy feeding. Good for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. Price, 2 lbs. 25c, 7 lbs. 65c.

Dr. Hess Roup Remedy. For roup, diphtheria, chicken pox and all catarrhal diseases. It has these distinctive features: It is antiseptic, slightly astringent, non-irritating and healing. Price, 4 oz. cans 25c, 10 oz. cans 50c.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser. Drives flies away. One application lasts six hours. Prevents milk slump. Keeps cattle and horses contented during the fly season. Most humane idea of the age. Its use during the summer months will insure good profits.

Dr. Hess Instant Lice Killer. Kills lice on poultry, horses, cattle, etc. Sure death to bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes. Sprinkle it thoroughly on poultry, roosts, nests and in the dust bath. It is instant in action as well as in name. Sold in sifting-top cans. Price, 1 lb. 25c, 3 lbs. 60c.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant. Non-poisonous and non-irritating. A splendid disinfectant and deodorizer for stables, barns, henneries, outbuildings, drains, sinks, garbage cans, etc. Most effective dip for hogs, sheep, horses and cattle—one gallon of the dip makes from 75 to 100 gallons effective solution. Heals sores, ulcers, cuts, etc.—a powerful antiseptic and germ destroyer. Price, quart, 50c, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. 75c, gal. \$1.00.

Guarantee. All preparations carrying the Hess & Clark guarantee are sold on the strict understanding that if they do not do what is claimed for them—if they do not thoroughly satisfy you—if they do not pay you and pay you well, we will cheerfully refund your money.

The foregoing is only a partial list of the stock and poultry supplies that we have in stock. See, phone or write us for anything not listed.

Staite's Lice Killer Food and Other Remedies

"Just Feed It To 'Em."

No dusting or greasing, "just feed it to 'em" that's all. The most wonderful and up to date lice and mite destroyer on the market. Does not taint flesh or egg. Works through the sweat, and is beneficial to the poultry. When fed according to directions three times a week for three weeks it will thoroughly clean your birds. To keep clean feed once a week. We have thousands of satisfied customers in California who would not be without it. Write for

descriptive pamphlet and testimonials. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. pks. 25c, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 50c, 6 lbs. \$1.00. 25 lb. pails \$3.50.

Staite's White Diarrhoea Cure. A simple remedy for white diarrhoea in little chicks and can be depended on to give entire satisfaction. Bottles 50c.

Staite's Permicide. A liquid preparation, is a germicide and disinfectant and one of the best preventatives and remedies for roup and all diseases of the mucous membrane. Bottles 35c.

Have you planted a War Garden?

Baskets, Stakes, Pots, Moss, Etc.

PLANT STAKES

Round, Smoothly Turned and Painted Green
 3 feet, light, per doz., 50c; per 100, \$3.75
 4 feet, light, per doz., 75c; per 100, \$5.00
 4 feet, heavy, per doz., \$1.25; per 100, \$8.00
 5 feet, heavy, per doz., \$1.50; per 100 \$12.00

BAMBOO STAKES

3 feet.....per doz., 20c; per 100, \$1.50
 4 feet.....per doz., 25c; per 100, \$1.75

Special prices when ordered in larger quantities.

FLOWER POTTS (Packing at Cost)

	Each.	Per Doz.
2 inch, 3 for.....	\$0.05	\$0.20
2½ inch, 2 for.....	.05	.25
3 inch, 3 for.....	.10	.35
4 inch .....	.05	.50
5 inch, 2 for.....	.15	.75
6 inch .....	.10	1.00
7 inch .....	.15	1.25
8 inch .....	.15	1.50
9 inch .....	.20	2.00
10 inch .....	.25	2.75
12 inch .....	.60	6.00
14 inch	1.25	....

FLOWER POT SAUCERS (Packing at Cost)

	Each.	Per Doz.
4 inch, 3 for.....	\$0.10	\$0.35
5 inch .....	.05	.50
6 inch .....	.05	.60
7 inch .....	.10	.75
9 inch .....	.15	1.50
8 inch .....	.15	1.00
10 inch .....	.20	2.00
12 inch .....	.25	2.50
14 inch .....	.40	4.00

WIRE HANGING BASKETS

8 inch	\$0.25
10 inch .....	.30
12 inch .....	.40
14 inch .....	.60

Grafting Wax. A preparation for healing wounds on trees caused by pruning. Very excellent also for spreading around the graft in grafting propagation. Lb. 25c.

Budding Cloth. A cloth treated with resin and beeswax, useful for all budding and grafting purposes. Put up in neat rolls of ½ square yard and 1 square yard. The prices are respectively, 25c and 50c.

Raffia. Best tying material for plants. Pound 40c. Special prices on large quantities.

JAPANESE TUBS

We always carry Japanese tubs for porch plants. 12 inches in diameter, 75c each; 20 inches in diameter, \$1.50 each.

MOSS

Moss Green. Fine and fresh. Is not stained. The best for hanging baskets. Per pound 16c. Quantity price on application.

GOPHERGO

Gophergo. Is sure to kill, easy to use, cheap and will kill ten gophers where traps and other devices get one. All experienced gopher fighters find poisoning the best method, but it must combine three points. Something that they will eat, it must be thoroughly poisoned, must be placed where they will get it. Gophergo does it. Try it. It is sold in cans, 25c, 50c, \$1.00.

BE PATRIOTIC

Eat More---

—corn, oats and rye products; fish and poultry; fruits, nuts, vegetables and potatoes; baked, boiled and broiled foods.

Eat Less---

—wheat, meat, sugar and fats—to save for the Army and our Allies.



Garden Tools

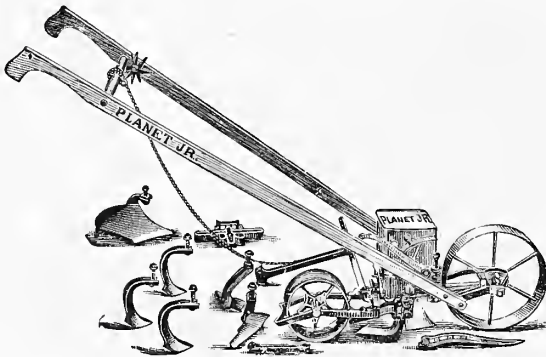
We carry at all times a stock of the best Garden Tools, consisting of Hoes, Rakes, Spades, Shovels, Trowels, Spading Forks, Strawberry Forks, Pruning Shears, Lawn Rakes, Garden Hose, Sprinklers, Spray Pumps, etc. Our prices are as low as reliable goods can be sold

Planet Jr. Garden Tools

The following list of Planet Jr. Tools is by no means complete, but gives a good general idea of the tools we carry in stock. Should you desire a tool not illustrated here, write, call or phone for a complete Planet Jr. catalog.

The New "PLANET JR." Catalogue is the handsomest, best and most instructive book ever issued on a similar subject. Full of little points that bring profit. Full of true and handsome illustrations. We mail it free to any address on application.

NO. 4 PLANET JR. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW



This tool combines, in a single convenient implement, a capital hill-dropping seeder, a continuous row seeder, an admirable single wheel hoe, an excellent furrower, a capital wheel cultivator and a rapid and efficient wheel garden plow. In a word, with a great variety of tools, excellent in design and quality, it is without an equal for easy adjustment, lightness, strength and beauty. It is a practical, every day, time, labor and money saver. It sows in continuous rows with great uniformity, and drops with accuracy in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart.

For use as a cultivator, the drill parts are removed and the tool frame substituted by changing but one bolt; it is then a perfect single wheel hoe, with an admirable variety of tools, and a rapid change frame, with side extension for hoeing both sides of a row at one passage.

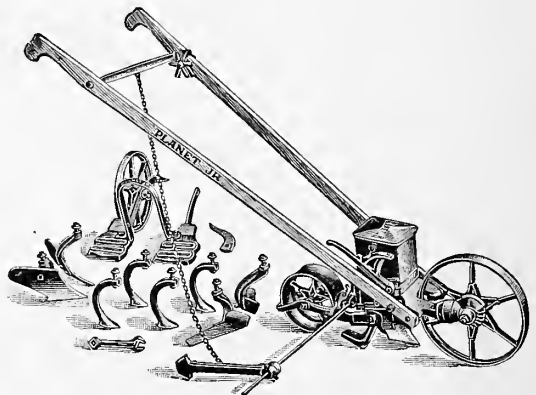
Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ Quarts of Seed. Steel Frame.
Price, Complete, \$17.75. Weight, 50 lbs. As a Seeder Only, \$14.50.

NO. 25 PLANET JR. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER AND DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW

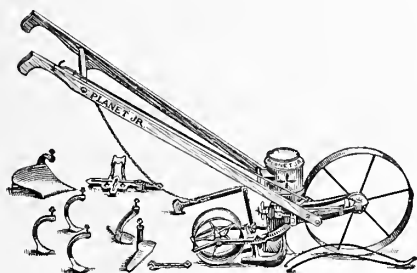
This new combined machine is intended for gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a Double Wheel Hoe to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy seeders and wheel hoes separately.

As a seeder it is practically the same as the Planet Jr. No. 4; will sow in drills any thickness or drop in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, and has the same feed, hill dropping mechanism, and automatic device for stopping the feed, and has also the new seed index. It is thoroughly substantial and is accurate in planting all kinds of garden seeds in either hills or drills.

Price \$21.00 Weight, packed 61 lbs.
Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ Quarts of Seed.



NO. 6 PLANET JR. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW



Price, Complete, \$23.75
Weight, packed, 64 lbs.

As a Wheel Hoe only (No. 36) \$10.75
As a Seeder Only, \$20.00.

What It Will Do.—It drops all garden seeds in hills and sows in drills, with the greatest regularity, in a narrow line, to any exact depth required, covers, rolls down and marks the next row, all at one passage. As a wheel hoe, it hoes, cultivates and plows all garden crops, completing a row at every passage up to 16 inches in width.

The whole combination is most useful. We advise buying the machine complete, as there is a considerable saving by doing so, but we sell the Seeder and the Wheel Hoe separately if desired. The extra attachments shown on later

pages will also fit the No. 6 machine complete or the No. 36 Wheel Hoe.

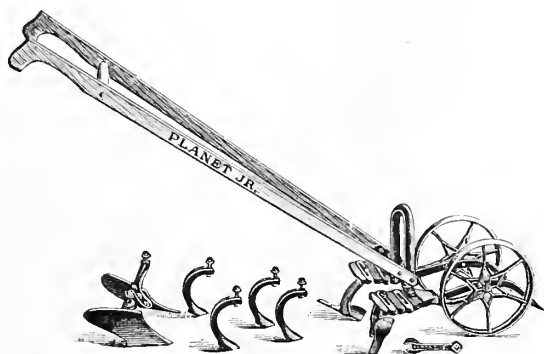
Holds over 2 Quarts of Seed

NO. 12 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW

The Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoes are the greatest cultivating tools in the world for the onion and small sugar beet grower, and also for every grower of garden crops from drilled seed. They do more and do it better and easier than can possibly be done in any other way. The frame is steel.

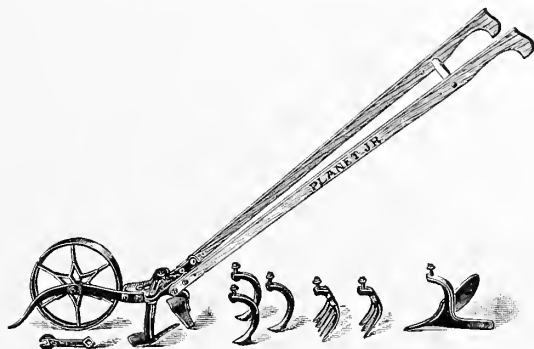
This tool has one pair plows, one pair hoes, two pairs cultivator teeth and a pair of leaf lifters. The tools sold with No. 12 are what gardeners use most, and the others can be added as wanted.

Price, \$12.00. Weight, 33 lbs.
Steel Frame.



NO. 16 PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW

Nos. 16, 17 and 17½ wheels, frames and handles are alike, but the attachments sold with each vary.



Price, \$9.75. Weight, 27 lbs.
Steel Frame.

We offer these Single Wheel Hoes as the highest type of their class. They have a great variety of tools which adapt the implements to a large variety of work, and there is scarcely any garden culture of which they are not capable.

The handles are adjustable in height. The frame is steel, convenient and strong with quick change device by which to exchange the tools without removing the nuts.

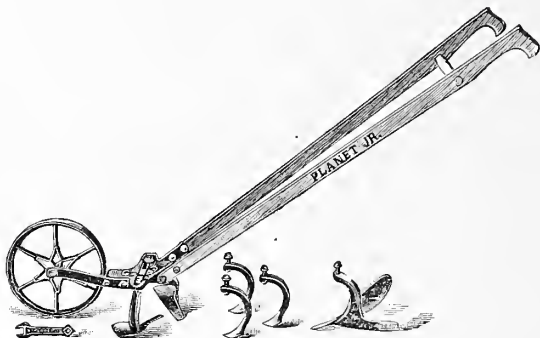
All our wheel hoe tools are of a special pattern, carefully tested by practical men; no others ever offered compare with them. All the steel parts are high carbon steel, oil tempered, finely formed, finished and polished and work to a charm.

NO. 17 PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL HOE

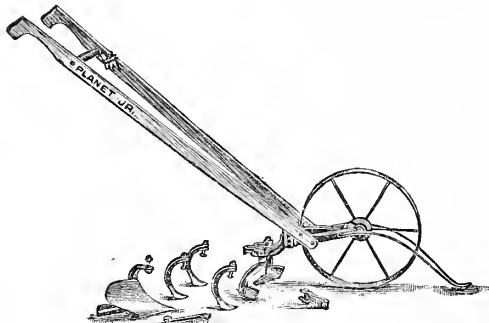
You can do more and better hoeing with it in one day than you can do in three days with a hand hoe. The No. 17 has a pair of 6-inch hoes, a plow and a set of cultivator teeth, an outfit sufficient for most garden work.

The Plow is the first attachment used. Plow small plots by going twice in the same furrow. Then for manure, potatoes and extra deep planting, draw furrows by going either once or twice in the row, drawing the first furrow by garden line, the rest with the marker. Then cover with the plow, going a round to the row; let the first furrow be light, the second heavy.

Price, \$8.50. Weight, 24 lbs.
Steel Frame.



NO. 36 PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW



The Steel Wheel is high, and while a high wheel is not necessary for **hoeing** and **cultivating**, this one will suit many persons who like a high-wheel machine.

The Frame is strong and of a form to enable attachments to be quickly changed. Machine can be run deep or shallow as desired, the adjustment for depth being quickly made by loosening a single bolt.

Both Sides of the Row can be hoed at once when plants are small, by means of a frame extension, which is included with each machine.

Weight, packed, 33 lbs.
Price, Complete, \$10.50.

Standard Garden Tools

In addition to the Planet Jr. Tools we also carry in stock the Standard Seeders and Cultivators. These tools are built a little lighter than the Planet, Jr. at proportionately lower prices, and we can heartily recommend them to our customers as an up-to-date satisfactory tool.

The Quality and Price of Seeds

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS:

In the present state of the Seed Market both in the United States and Europe it is a very difficult matter to fix prices that may not materially change during the coming year. However, the prices in this book will bear comparison with the prices of any reputable seed house on this coast or in the east, as far as we have been able to find out. In quantity sales to the Gardeners we aim to always give Los Angeles prices, and we know the quality of our seeds are as good as can be purchased there.

HARRIS SEED CO.,
By Walter Birch, President.

Spray Pumps

Midget. A small sprayer for house use. Will handle disinfectants, etc. Made of heavy tin. Holds one pint. Price 35c.

Harris Special. A general purpose sprayer for farm, stable or garden uses. Used very extensively for spraying disinfectants, etc. Price, tin 50c.



Harris Special

Lowell Dust Blow. This is the most popular pump of its type on the market. Will handle Sulphur, Paris Green, Slug Shot and all powdered disinfectants without clogging if the powder is dry. Price 75c.

Lowell Continuous Sprayer. As the name implies throws a continuous, mist-like spray, thus lessening the labor of spraying by more than half. Price, tin 75c, brass (for use with Bordeaux Mixture), \$1.25.



Lowell Fountain Compressed Air Sprayer. The strongest Air Pressure Sprayer made—standing five times the pressure needed to operate. Does not require constant pumping. Has automatic thumb lever valve which shuts off the liquid instantly, no waste. Price as shown, galv. \$6.50, brass \$9.50.

Standard Spray Pump, Knapsack and Potato Attachment.

Standard Spray Pump. For a small orchard or a few trees, use it as a bucket pump. For a large orchard, use an ordinary barrel on a sled or drag, and a long piece of hose. For truck crops, potatoes, etc., use it with Knapsack and Potato attachment. Brass ball valves, no leather suckers or washers. Sprays the tallest fruit tree from the ground.

Warranted to purchaser for five years. Price \$6.00, with knapsack, \$8.50.

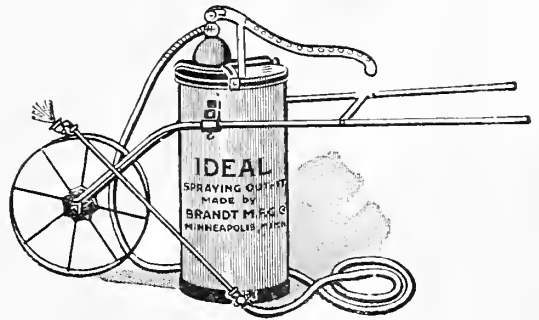
"Ideal" Spray Outfit

This outfit is light, compact and easy to operate. The tank holds fifteen gallons, is mounted so that the liquid will not slop or spill, and in a way that makes it easy to handle. The pump spreads across the top of the tank and is held firmly in place by a thumb nut. It has the largest air chamber of any spray pump of corresponding size. This enables the operator to keep a uniform pressure at the nozzle.

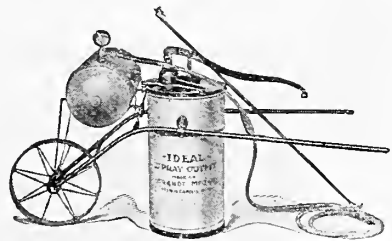
The pump barrel is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, 7 inches in length. The plunger is made of brass and is self-oiling. The packing is cotton wick, which will resist the action of the chemicals used for spraying and can be tightened without removing from the pump. The valves are bronze balls $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, which allows free passage of the liquids and prevents clogging. Both valves are removable. The pump handle is of iron. It is extra long and a pressure of one hundred and fifty pounds can be easily maintained.

A mechanical agitator keeps the liquids well stirred. A fine strainer at the opening in the suction pipe prevents anything getting into the working parts of the pump. The pump has the following equipment:

- 10 feet, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch Pressure Hose;
- 8 feet Pipe Extension, in 2 pieces;
- 1 "Ideal" Nozzle;
- 1 Brass Shut-off Cock;
- Shipping Weight, crated, 60 lbs.



Price\$27.00



Ideal Spray Outfit with compressed air tank. Price \$32.00.

New Zealand

(Phormium Tenax) Flax (California- Grown Flax)



With the price of fibre for binder twine and many other articles, increasing rapidly, and the great need of producing more of our own fibre in this country, New Zealand Flax has been attracting a great deal of attention during the past year, as one of the most likely plants to supply this need.

The U. S. Government, recognizing the importance of this matter, and to encourage the growing of New Zealand Flax in Southern California, has made a grant of \$3000.00 per annum for ten years, for purposes of investigation and propagation.

There have been quite a few acres set out in San Diego County, and wherever the plant has had a fair supply of water (which is essential), and proper cultivation, it has done exceptionally well. Two fields we know of have made an average growth of from 2½ to 3 feet in from 7 to 9 months from time of planting the subdivisions, and the crowns or young plants, representing the increase from the subdivisions, are equal in number to the original number of plants set out. In other words where there were 100 plants set out there are now 200. In New Zealand where the wage scale is nearly as high as it is here and the machinery used is somewhat crude, the business of extracting fibre from the plant is a large and thriving one. Before the war it cost from \$35.00 to \$40.00 per ton for fibre ready for the market, which readily sold at from \$80 to \$100 per ton.

It is the belief of experts who have made a study of this matter that the New Zealand machine for defiberizing this plant can be improved upon, but even figuring on the basis of the machine as it is used in New Zealand there should be no difficulty in defiberizing the plants in California at a large profit.

We have a few thousand subdivisions and seedlings ready for sale and a limited quantity of seed. Write or ask for descriptive leaflet and price list giving detailed information regarding the outlook for the profitable growing of this plant in California and elsewhere.

Harris Seed Company

Sixth and E Sts., San Diego, Cal.